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EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING

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STUDENTS OR SOLDIERS, WHICH

A Question That is Puzzling Many of Our Citizens.

ABOUT LATE JAPANESI, ARRÎTALȘ,

Arrived hald to Lave Received Provious Military Training in the Army Little Information on the bubject.

The unexpected arrival of the German steamship Independent yesterday morning from Kobe, Japan, with 908 Japanese and 400 tons of freight, all for this port, created a vast amount of talk. Outside of those interested but very few bad any knowledge that information very much to them-∎elves.

It was ordinarily supposed, among the general public, that with the .esumption of Portuguese immigration, for which Minister Thurston has worked so bard for the past few mouths, besides taking a special trip to Europe, that the importation of Japan ese laborers would cease, at least for a time. Such is not the case, however, as today's experience shows, and it seems to be generally understood that this immigration is to be kept up, and that the arrival of just such a steamer with just such a con-ignment of passengers and cargo may be looked for every two or three months.

Curiosity led an ADVERTISEE re-porter to make some inquiry regarding the Independent, her passengers and cargo. As far as can be learned the vessel was chartered by K. S. Ogura & Co., a large Japanese firm whose principal place of business is at Osaka, and which has agencies or branches in several large Japanese cities. It has a branch in Honolulu and is recognized as one of the largest Importing firms here. The vessel it-self, however, is consigned to Theo. H. Davies & Co.

Her passengers number a few over 900, of whom two only were in the cabin Of the remainder 125 were what is termed free steerage, that is, men who come on their own responsibility and who have complied with the laws of Japan and Hawaii in so doing, the principal one of which is the ability to produce \$50 each in cash previous to landing. Some of these have their wives and families with them, who are, of course, not subject to the \$50 qualification. The balance are ordinary contract laborers, but brought here through the agency of Ogura & Co. and not by direct order of the Board of Immigration of Ha

Such being the case the Hawaiian Government has nothing to do with them, beyond seeing that the usua quarantine regulations are enforced, the principal one of which is that all steerage passengers arriving by vessels less than eighteen days from Oriental ports shall be subjected to at least five days' quarantine. Although there is no suspicion of any infectious disease among the Independent's pas sengers, this regulation is being strict ly carried out, and between 11 and 2 o'clock yesterday the immigrants were all landed at the quarantine sta-

All of the laborers are under contract to work on the sugar plantations of these islands for the usual period and terms. They were con-tracted for by four leading firms here, viz: Shaefer & Co., Irwin & Co., Theo. H. Davies & Co., and Hackfeld & Co., and as soon as their quarantine has expired will be shipped to the various plantations represented by these firms. In this connection, it may not be amiss to state that the requisitions sent by these four firms exceeded the number which arrived today about seventy, that is, that seventy more were expreted than actually arrived. The deficit, of course, will be divided propor-

While the arrival of this large in crease to the population, and the coming of an equal number of Portuguese in a week or two, bas created much comment in the city during the day, it has given rise to a number of rumors, bearing particularly on the "free laborers," as they are termed. All that is known of this class of Japanese is that they pay their own passage money, produce the necessary \$50 on landing, and come entirely on their own responsibility, but rumor has it about the city that these "free laborers," although entered on the passenger list as doctors, students, artisans and general laborers, are really here for other and ulterior pur-

That most of these men have had more or less military experience is regarded as lending color to the above rumor, though that fact is easily accounted for by one familiar with the compulsory military system in vogue In the land of the Rising Sun.

No foundation could be ascertained

for any of these reports.

JAPAN AND CHINA

The Independent Brings Little News of Importance Kobe papers up to the 231 of Febru-

ary were received by the Independent yesterday, but contain but little news about the war.

A Nagasaki telegram states that a

collision took place bear earling vessel named the Kotel-maru and the Russian flagship Admiral Nakimoff, in which by some means a gun on the flagship was thrown into the sea and

Mr. Foster, the American Peace Envoy, has left for the North in order to have an interview with Vicercy Li Hung Chang

The Japanese have occupied four forts on Liu-Kung and Jitsu islands, the number of guns mounted on the forts being sixteen in all. There are six Chinese torpedo boats in the bay of Ins-an-ko, at Wer-hai-wei, all of which were captured by the Japanese when attempting to escape on the oc casion of the recent sortie.

The Chen-yuen has already been taken to Port Arthur, while several of the Chinese vessels which are on the way to Japan have taken shelter at Tsushims on account of the heavy sea

experienced.
The North China Daily News says:
"When it was learned that the former servants of the Japanese Legation in Peking had been thrown into such a vessel was expected, or if they i tortures which take their place in the did they were careful to keep their | Chibese system of jurisprudence, there was a unanimous opinion that the case concerned all foreigners. We are glad to learn that the foreign Ministers adopted this view, and demanded a cessation of this foolish and wicked torturing of "boys," coolles, and such like, who were obviously ignorant of the designs of the Japanese Legation inhabitants. The Ministers printed out that according to the treaties foreigners had the right of employing natives without bindrance, and that the present proceedings were little less than the wreaking of vengeance upon innocent persons. The protest was supported by certain significant remarks as to what might be expected in the event of it being disregarded, and happily it had good results.

EXPENSIVE LOVE AFFAIR.

A Trustee Appointed For Prince Henri of Orleans.

Successful Journeys of the Young Explorer to Asia, Madagascar and Fonguin.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Under a recent date the Herald's Paris correspondent writes: On application of Due de Chartes a trestee has been appointed for his son, Prince Henri of Orleans. The young prince, who some time ago was informed of the paternal intentions, will learn on his return from Tonguin, where he is at present, that if he wishes to undertake any new exploring expeditions, he will have to limit his expenses to a figure that may be fixed by M. nanagement of the Prince's fortune. and without whose authorization he can now neither sell or borrow any-

thing. The news of the vigorous measure has somewhat astonished the Parisian public, who were acquainted with Prince Henri of Orleans in the character of an explorer rather than in that of a spendthrift. It is well known that when he was quite a youth he had an amorous adventure, which was only put to an end by sending him on s long journey. The young Prince fell desperately in love with a mar

quise and went off with her to Egypt.

The Duc de Chartres at first saw no great harm in this escapade, although his son was at the time a minor; but he soon found that the youthful lover, thanks to the assistance of usurers, was indulging in extravagant ex-penses at Cairo and Alexandria, and he lost no time in going to Egypt himself to put an end to the escapade. He brought the young Prince back to Paris, and the latter soon afterward started off with M. Bouvillot, the well-known explorer, for a long journev across Central Asia.

The travelers explored Pamyra and Thibet, crossed the Chinese provinces lying along the borders of Tonquin, and M. Bonvillot, having completed his mission and returned to Paris, his young companion continued to Indo China and crossed Laos.

He wrote an luteresting volume about this journey, which was published two years ago.

Having acquired a taste for adventure, the young Prince last year started off for Madagascar, accompanied by a young officer, M. de Grandmaison, brother of the Deputy of that name. He crossed the great African istand from end to end, spent only a few days at Antanaparivo, the capital of Madaga-car, and set off again for Touquin, hoping to complete his previous study of that country.

Unfortunately, soon after their arrival there, M de Grandmalson died, and Prince Henry is now on his way back to France bringing with him the body of his ill-fated companion.
Will the measure which the D c de

Chartres has thought necessary to take result in giving a new direction to the adventurius young Linee, and will he abandon the career of explorer, which he has so brideantly com-nienced, will only be known after his return to France

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OF INDEMNITY AUT.

Become Day's Session of Advisory Conneils-Dangerous Persons Act Introduced-Fast Getting Laws Into Shape-Lieutenants Ask More Salary.

The consideration of amendments took the principal attention of the Advisory Councils yesterday afternoon. Under the head of petitions, a communication from the lieutenants of the regular military companies was read. They state that during the time of active service the lieutenants of the volunteer service were allowed the same pay as United States officers of the same rank. The regulars do not ask for extra pay during the rebellion but, in view of the fact that they are always in active service, request that their salaries be raised to the rate of United States army officers. A larger clothing allowance is also desired. The communication had the sanction of the captains of regular companies asd many volunteer officers. The petition was referred to the Military Committee. The Judiciary Committee reported

numerous amendments to the measures submitted Wednesday, and in the place of the indemnity law presented two acts embodying the provisions of the one under consideration. The report was tabled to be considered with the bills. Minister Damon introduced an act

calling for the appropriation of \$23,500, divided as follows: Expenses of Executive Council, \$2000; expenses of Advisory Council, \$1500; suppression of the rebellion of 1895, \$15,000; election expenses, \$5000. Mr. Damon explained that there is a balance of about \$21,000 for rebellion expenses, and biles are now rendered amount ing to \$23,769.73. Bills for printing and advertising are not in, but it is thought the extra \$15,000 will be suffi cient. The appropriation of \$10 000 for election expenses had been insuffi-cient by about \$2000, and a special election was soon to be held co-ting not less than \$500. That there might be a balance for emergencies, \$5000 was asked. The Act passed the second reading and was put over to the next

Minister Smith introduced an Act relating to dangerous persons which passed its first reading and was referred to the Judiciary Committee Picard, who is now intrusted with the President Dole introduced an Act of similar intent, remarking that it should not be inferred that there was a division in the Executive Council. They desired to get at the best form and presented the matter for the consideration of the Councils. Under the first-mentioned bill "Any

person having lawless intentions that are hostile to public order, to the established system of government, or to private rights of life, liberty or property, may, upon the complaint of the Attorney General or his deputy, or the Marshal or his deputy, or any Sheriff, be arrested and brought be fore a Circuit Judge and there be summarily examined." If it is found that at the time of arrest the person had lawless intentions, "he shall be adjudged to be a dangerous person, and satisfied of the person's guilt be may place him under bond for a term of one year. If the bond is not executed according to the order of the judge, the defendant "shall be committed to prison and shall remain in custody until the bond be so executed." Any person deported shall not be allowed to return without the consent of the Executive Council until six years have elapsed. Providing such person returns without consent of the Council be shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term corresponding to the unexpired balance of the six year term. The bill introduced by President

Dole provides that the Government officers mentioned shall make complaint to a Circuit Judge, who shall take the sworn statement and that of any witnesses. If the complaint is well founded the person is brought before the Judge to answer, having the rights of defense accorded under Article 6, Section 2 of the Constitution. The term of banishment is not less than two years, or a bond may be given that no lawless action will be committed for a term of four years. The penalty for returning before the time of banishment has expired is the same.

Mr. D. B. Smith asked the Minister of Finance regarding the reported favoritism to steamship lines. Mr. Damon said the matter of patronage and it was decided to refer to the Legislature. The whole subject is in ab-yance awaiting the assembling of the Legislature.

Minister Smith called attention to the report of his remarks given by the Bulletin, which conveyed a wrong Impression.

The bills reported by the committee were then taken up. The favorable report on the act to repeal Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the act providing for bringing action against the Government was accepted. The bill creating , the Supreme Court a court of claims,

the second reading. The first division of Section 1 reads follows "First-All claims against the Government found-ed upon any statute of the Republic; or upon any regulation of an executive department; or upon any contract, expressed or implied, with the Government, and all claims which may be referred to it by either House of the Legislature. Provided, however, that no suit shall be maintained. nor shall any process issue against the Government, based on any contract or any act of any Government officer which such officer is not authorized to make or do by the laws of this Republic, nor upon any other cause of action than as berein set forth.

Section 5 was amended to read "Every claim against this Government, cognizable as aforesaid, shall be forever barred unless the petition setting forth a statement thereof is filed in the Court, or transmirted to it by the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House of Representatives, as provided by law, within two years after the claim first accrues. Provided, that the claims of persons of legal disability shall not be barred if the petition be filed in the Court or transmitted as aforesaid, within one year after the disability has ceased."

Other sections were added as follows: Section 8 No interest shall be allowed on any claim up to the time of the rendition of judgment thereon by the Court, unless upon a contract expree ly stipulating for the payment of lurerest.

Section 9. The judgment of the Su-preme Court in all matters brought before it under the provisious of this Act shall be final. The Indemnity Act was divided

because of the possibility that Sections 2 and 3 might be readjudged as retrospective, thus invalidating the entire Act. The bill confirming the action of the President and his supporters reads:

WHEREAS, Being seduced by the insidious counsel of wickedly designing persons, many individuals resident in the island of Oahu, did conspire by force to overthrow the constit-tion and government here established by law, and in furtherance of each their purpose, did with force and in confederated multitude on the 6th day of January. 1895, and on divers other days then 101 owing, in the District of Horolulu, 181 and of Oahu, ievy war against this Republic, and did commit murd r, and other f-lonies, and did provide themselves with arms, amnunition and dynamite with treasonous purpose, and with intent to terrorize the inhabitants of the city of Honolulu, and

WHEREAS, Upon being informed of said rebettion the President in pursuance of his constitutional authori y, did proclaim that martial law should obtain and prevail throughout the island of Oahu; and

for a time overturn all government: and

WHEREAS. The military and police forces of this Government, with the loyal co-operation of other residents of the Hawanan Islands have arrested the spread of this rebellion and have saved the lives and property of law-abidic geittzens from imminent general sacrifice; and

WHEREAS, It is expedient that all parsons, who in good faith have acted for the crushing of rebellion, should be in-demnified and kept harmless for such their acts of lo alty.

Be it enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii:

All proclamations and orders published or made and all acts, matters and things commanded, directed or done, or to be commanded, di ected or done by the President, or by any officer of the Government, or other person acting under the authority of the Pr sident, for the pur-poses and during the time berein declared that is to say, on, from and since January 6 1895, until martial law chall he declared to be no longer in force, whe her done in a district in which martial law was proclaimed or was in force. or done in a district in which marrial law was in force, in the proclamation or furtherence of martial law, or in the suppression of insurrection, or in the +s abushment of a mititary tribunal, sentenced to expulsion from the Ha- or in the arrest, inc. somment, deporta-waiian I-lands." It the judge is not then tria, convertion or sentence of any person charged with reason, or with any disloyal or seditions practice or act or with any act or cor - tracy dang-rois to the peace, or to the - fe y of life or prop-erty, or in the arrest and detention of persons held for investigation, are hereby declared to have been done within the constitutional at hority of the President and are confirmed

Sections 2 and 3 are embodied in a bill protecting the officers of the Gov-erument or other persons acting under them from individual suit for dam-

In the bill preventing criminals and deported political prisoners from returning to the country the minimum penalty of Section 3 was stricken out. All bills reported from the Judiciary committee passed the second reading. At 4 o clock the Councils adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Microscopic air and liquid bubbles exist in many crystals of minerals, no less than 4,000,000 having been estimated to have a place in a cube of quartz one-twenty-fifth of an inch square.

How to Cure libeumatian.

ARAGO, COOS CO, OREGON, NOV. 10, had been discussed in the Executive; 1893 - I wish to inform you of the great good Chamberlain's Pain Balm has done my wife. She has been troubled with rheumatism of the arms and hands for six months, and has tried many remedies preserioed for that complaint, but found no relief until she used this Pain Balm, one bottle of which has com pletely cured her. I take pleasure in recommending it for that trouble Yours truly, O A Brillord 50c. and \$1 bottles for sale by all dealers after numerous amendments, passed Berson, Smith & Co Agents for H I

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ADVISORY COUNCILS AT WORK.

Important Measures Introduced for Discussion

INDEMNITY ADD TO THE FRONT.

Deported People Return at Risk of Imprisonment-Claims Against the Government to Go to the supreme Court. Chinese Engine Company Petitions.

The Advisory Councils at the session yesterday morning considered several important measures growing out of the recent troubles.

After the reading of the minutes the secretary read the correspondence between Chief Hunt and the China Engine Company regarding the removal of the company from service. A petition was presented asking for the continuance of the organization. This document was agents in the city. The matter was referred to the Minister of the Interior.

Prof. Hosmer reported from the judiciary committee the following Act relating to the unauthorized wearing of police badges and uniforms, and of badges and uniforms of the claimant, his agent or actors ev resembling the same:

Section 1 Any person not a duly commissioned police efficer, or member of the Pottee reanization known as the "Citizens' Guart," who shall wear or di-play a Policeman's badge or a Citizens' Guard balge, or wear a 'oliceman's uniform or the uniform of a member of the Cuizens' Guard with intent to deceive shall be guilty of a m s emeanor, an up in con iction be pu ished by a fine not to exceed fity dollars

PECTION 2. A y per-on not a duly commissioned officer, or member of the Police Organiza ion known as the ' Citizens' Guard," who shall went or d'aplay a badge or uniform resembling the badges or uniforms authorized by the Marshal to be worn ty police offic rand numbers of the Citizens' Guard with intent to d-c-ive shall be deem d guity of a misd-meanor, and be pun-ished by a fine not to exceed one hun-

dred dollars.

FECTION 3 This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

The indemnity act referred to the committee at the last meeting had been thoroughly revised and a new bill would be introduced by Minister Hatch. Regarding the payment of Dr. Rodgers' salary, the committee recommended that the secretary be given his compensation by special act. Mr. Kennedy asked if this would not be class legislation. President Dole questioned the advisability of special legislation that was contrary to the spirit of the statute. He believed unless such person shall have re- The act was for this country, and \$35,000,000 a year. the matter should remain as it was Minister Damon resterated the opinion expressed at the previous session that Dr. Rodgers might well relinquish one of his positions. The report of the committee was

Minister Hatch introduced an act repealing Sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the bringing of suite by or against the Hawaiian Government," approved September 6, 1888. This was referred to the Judiciary Committee, whereupon Mr. Hatch introduced the following measure, which practically constitutes the Supreme Court a Court of Claims, before which all claims against the Government must be brought:

SECTION 1. The Supreme Court shall have exclusive juri-diction to hear and det-rmine the following matters, and shall determine all questions of fact involved without the intervention of a

Firs'-All claims against the Govern ment founded upon any law of the Republic; or upon any regulation of an Executive Department: or upon any contract, expressed or impied, with the Government, and all claims which may be referred to it by either Honse of the Legislatur. Provided, however, that no suit shall be authorized, nor shall any pro e-s issu - against the Gavernment, based on any contract or any act of any Guvernment officer which such officer is not authorize to make or do by the laws of tais Republica

Fecond-Ali set-offs, counter clams. claims for damages, whether liquidated or unliquidated, or other demands whatsoever, on the part o the Government against any person making claim against the Government under the provisions of

FRC ION 2. Upon the trial of any cause in which any set-off, counter cam clam for damages or other d m not shet up on the part of the Governnier against anv p-reon making ciem against the trovern entire and Court, the Court shad hear as t determine such claim or demand by to or and against the Governmen and commant, and it, upon the while case, it is with a the claimant is in letted to the Government it shall render jadzm at tak affect, and such Indement shall be final

BRITION 3 No person shall ble or pro ecute as alocamilary caum for or in respect to with he or any as ignee of his has pending in a slotter cornany autor pickyes agat et aux te nou who, at the time with the cause of action alleged in such suit or process are e was, in respect there o, active or profession to act, midiately crimm distely, under the authority of this Government

Section 4 Alters, who are effized a of subjects of any Government which ac cords to catizens of the Republic the right to prosecute claims agains such (rovernment in its courts, shall have the privilege of prosecuing claims against this Government as aloresaid

Secrios 5. Every claim against this dovernment, cognizable as aloresaid, shall be forever barred unless the petition setting forth a statement thereof is filed in the court, or transmitted it by the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House of Representatives, as provided by law, within two years after the claim first accrnes. Provided that the aims of married women first accrued uring mairiage, of persons under the age of twenty-one years first accrued during minority, and of idiots, lunatics, in-ane persons, and persons beyond the seas at the time the claim accrned entitled to the claim shall no be barred if the petition be filed in the court or transmitted as aforesaid, wibin one year after the disability has ceased but no other disability than those enumerated small prevent any claim from being barred, nor shall any of the disabili ies operate cumulatively.
SECTION 6 The claimant shall, in all

cases, fully set forth in his petition the claim, the action thereon in the Legislature, or by any of the departments, if such act on has been had; what persons are owners thereof or interested therein, when and upon what consideration such persons became so interested, that n assignment or transfer of said claim, or of any part thereo, or interest therein, has been made except as sated in the petition; that said claimant is justly entitled to the amount therein claimed from this Government, after all wing all signed by all the fire insurance just credits and offsets; that the claim-ant, and, where the claim has been assigned, the original and every prior owner thereof, if a citizen, has at all tim-s borne true allegiance to this Government, and whether a citizen or not, has not in any way voluntarily aided, abetted, or given enc uragement to rebeilion against this G verument, and that he believes the facts as stated in the said pention to be true. And the said pention s all be verified by the affidavit

SECTION 7 Any person who corruptly practices or a tempts to practice asy fraud against this Government in the proof, statement, establishment, or allowance of any claim or of any part of an claim against this Government, shall ipso facto forteit the same to tris Government; and it shall be the duty of said court, in such cases, to find specifically that such traud was practiced or att-mpted to be practiced and hereupon to give jid ment that such claim is fortested to this Government, and that the claimant be forever parred from prose-

cuting the same FECT.ON 8. This act shall take effect from the date of its approval.

This was also referred to the

Judiciary Committee. Attorney-General Smith introduced a measure which makes it unlawful for those deported from the islands to return. Section 1 reads: "It shall be unlawful for any person to land in the Hawaiian Islands from any vessel arriving from a foreign port who is a who has been convicted of crime, or who has been under arrest for a criminal offense and has departed or escaped from the Hawaiian Islands in order to avoid trial, or who has been deported from the Ha-President or Marshal in time of per. martial law, or who has been banished by the sentence of any court, favor Minister Damon's views. ceived a permission from the Min-

years at hard labor and \$5000 fine. The master of the vessel in coland imprisoned not over a year and cannot clear till he settles."

This went to the Judiciary Com- after. mittee and the following Act of on the first reading:

WHEREAS, Being seduced by the insidious counsel of wickedly designing persons, many individuals resident in the island of Calin, did conspire by force to overthrow the constit tion and government here established by law, and in furtherance of such their purpose, did with force and in confederated multitude on ine 6th day of January, 1895, and on livers other days then following, in the District of Hosolulu, Island of Oahu, levy war against this Republic, and did commit murd r, and other f-lonies, and did provide themselves with arms, ammunition and dynamite with treasonous purpo-e, and to the intent to pillage and plunder the city of Honolulu, and to ter-rorize the inhabitants thereof, and for a time to o eriurn and destroy all govern-

ment: and Whereas, Upon being informed of said rebettion the President in pursuance of his constitutional authority, did proclaim that martial law should ob ain and prevail throughout the island of

Oahu; and WHELE S. The military and police forces of this Government, with the loyal cooperation of other residents of this sland have arrested the spread of this rebellion and have saved the lives and property of law-abiding citiz he from immi lei i general sacrifice, and

WHEREAS, The military or civil suthermes necessarily employed in the prompt surpression of the atrocities at resaid may according to the law of ordinary pear he responsible in person or ourse for acts cone in good faith for the purpose of restoring peace or queiling

rebelin, and WHEREAS I' is expedient that all persons, who mag of foth have acted for hearisency of rebel in should be inde nach dasid kept baranca for such

the racta of loality. He it ensured by the Executive and Alvisory Councils of the Republic of

SECTION 1 21 prislamations and ord regularities or made and a cactamatters and things; minior ded directed or done artabe a muon bea di a ted or done by the President or by any officer of the trive name of criby and person setting under the authority of the President, or in good fat he for the purposes and during the time herein declared that is to say on, from and since January 6, 1895, until marrial law shall

be declared to be no longer in force whether done in a district in which martral law was proclaimed or was in force or done in a district in which martial law was in force, in the proclamation or furtherance of martial law, or in the eappression of insurrection, or in the establishment of a military tribunal, or in the airest, imprisonment, deports tion tria conviction or sentence of any person charged with treason, or with any dusloyal or seditions practice or act or with any act or conspiracy dangero is to the peace, or to the safe y of life or property, or in the arrest and detention of persons held for investigation, are hereby made and declared to be lawful and

Section 2. No prosecution, indict-ment, act on or suit shall be maintained in any court, criminal or civil, against any officer of the Government or other person acting bona fide under the au-thority of any officer of the Government, for any acts done or omitted to be done in furtherance of martial law or done as set out in Section 1 of this Act, whether done in a district in which martial law was in force, or otherwise, on, from and since January 6, 1895, until martial law shall be revoked; and all officers of the Government and other persons acting bona fide as aforesaid are hereby indemnitied in respect to said acts.

SECTION 3 In order to prevent any doubt which might arise whether any act alle, ed to have been done as af resaid under the order or authority of the President, or to have been done bona fide in order to suppress insurrection was so done, it shall be lawful for the President or his successor to declare such acts to have been done under such order or authority or bona fide for the purpose aforesaid; and such declaration by any writing under the hand of the President or his successor shall, in all cases, be conclusive evidence that such acts were so d ne respectively; and such order or declaration may be shown under the general issue or pleaded in bar and, if so pleaded, such plea shall suffice although it may set out merely the ceneral effec of such order or declaration, or the fact only that such order o approval was given prior to the matter complained of or has been since received. Section 4. This Act shall take effect

from and after the date of its approval. Mr. Hatch stated that, although this measure was very compreheusive, it was not new in the annals of nations. Such measures had been passed in the United

States after the rebellion, and pre-

cedents were found in English his-

President Dole suggested that in view of the commissions and constitution prepared by the rebei leaders, objection might be made to the word "all" in the expression "to destroy all Government.'

Mr. Damon favored striking out the entire preamble, as it would serve to keep alive old issues and not tend to create a forgetful spirit. All that was needed was the spirit of the law, without explanatory remarks. 🍃

The Attorney-General held that criminal or refugee from justice or the measure was to justify acts that were justifiable only under extraordinary and unusual conditions. The preamble was an explanatory statement with the idea of showing for all time the conditions that made the action of the waiian Islands by order of the Legislature and Government pro-

Mr. Kennedy was inclined to this community well knew ister of Foreign Affairs to so land, ditions that surrounded them, Violation is made a misdemean- there being no necessity to cater to or, with maximum penalty of two foreign nations. He believed all the preamble should be struck out.

President Dole was aware of the lusion may be fined \$100 to \$500 | knowledge the people had today, but thought the explanatory paragraphs necessary for those coming

Messrs, Castle and Smith ex-Indemnity came up for discussion | pressed themselves as favoring the preamble, provided "the" was substituted for "all" in the expression referred to. $\mathrm{Dr}.$ Wood favored putting the situation in black and white, as there are men in the country today who do not realize in what a seri-

ous position they were placed. Minister Hatch said it was well to bring the law within the lines of precedent. Nothing should be over stated; no more should it be understated. The revolutionary movement was undertaken by an undisciplined body. There was nothing to show they had any particular regard for their leaders, and liquor was depended on to a great degree. Had the crowd reached Honolulu, mob rule must have held sway for a time at least.

Mr. Damon wished he had the power and ability to throw light on the idea of the broad views that he felt must be taken in the conduct of the nation. Now was a golden opportunity for making the Ha-waiians free from bad feelings against the existing Government.

The Attorney-General held there was nothing of the spirit of "rubbing it in in the preamble. The Executive had been called upon to take prompt and unusual action. and by the adoption of this measure, support was given the Execu-

tive. Dr. Wood felt it due the Citizens' Guard to give some insight into ' on the night of January 6th, when they were called out and the Government delayed in proclaiming martial law.

The Act passed the second reading, and the Conocile adjourned to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a

THE NEW FRENCH PRESIDELLY

M. Fanco Is a Moderato Republican and a i ree Trader.

The I rench democracy is fond of mediocritics" is the explanation given by his opponence of the unexpected election of M Francois Fulix Faure to the presidency of the French republic It appears, however, that Faure was not entirely the choice of the democracy of France, as many mon archists voted for him, preferring his con servative and honest mediocrity to the brilliancy of Waldeck Reussian and the radicalism of M. Brisson, To America the chief significance of his according in the fact that President Fai ro is a free trader boing a large shipowner and a representative of the great scaport of Havre

Like must of the presidential dark borsewe are familiar with in the United States Francois Fell's baute'ts a self-made man But, unlike most American presidents, he has been chiefly distinguished as a man of business rather than as a politician. He was born in Paris Jan 30, 1841, entered a shipping office in Havie in early life and in time rose to be one of the principal shipown'is as the impulsant port. He



was active in the chamber of commerce and was honored with the presidency of that lody and was deputy major of the

city.

M. Faute's rved with distinction as commander of a battalian of volunteers in the France-Prussian war. He was in vested with the chevaller's ril bon in the Legion of Honor in recognition of the courage he displayed in 1571 in oquip ping and hading the Havie fremen against to confligrances kindled in that city by the corn numerds

M Perro careful political Pro in Au gust, i si when he was elected as a reto the represent Havre in the cham borefer the, and since then has served continue salv in that I dy Gambotta ap pointed him secretary of state in the min istry of commerce and the colonies. He acquitted bluss if a creditably in this of fice on account of his count i knowledge of commercial questions that he was appointed to the same post in M. Ferry's last cabinet in 1883 and again in M. Tirard's first administrate n in 1888. In the late Dupuy cabluct he was minister of marine.

President Foure is a man of fine figure and of pleasing and polished manners and even in Paris is distinguished as an exceptionally well dressed man. He is married and has several interesting daughters. On his return to his home on the day of his election President Faure was met at the door by his youngest daughter, Lucie, who threw her arms around his neck, kissing him and crying repeatedly. ' I am so happy, papa!"

The Ircome Tax In London. London pays 42 per cent of the income tax of England and Wales, and its government and management cost about

The Largest Herbarium

The Michigan agricultural college herbarium is said to be the largest in the world. In own contains 75,000 speci-



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Why not g nerate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumis, Cenviingals, Elevators, Plaws, hallways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles

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GOBBEKBPATE



Lebanon, Oregon.

Good health you cannot have with also liver complaint and indigestion. I but pure blood. If you feel tired, had that tired feeling and doctored for tate of the system, you should take medicine from that time. Hood's Sarsaparilla. The prenhar oning, purifying and vite zing qualities of this medicine are so a throughout and now when I feel the least uneasiness I ne entire system, expelling discuss ir som to Hood's Sarsapavilla and it always in I giving a quick and I. alta, her argues the immediate relief. I could not overy organ. It tones the stomach wo without it, and several of my neighbors

the nervous system, tones the diges-severales ear has done them good after all M.: E. B. Crouce of Lebanon, Oregon. an lother ailments above mentioned, of Hood's Pills and would recommend Her interesting letter regarding her them in connection with Hood's Sarsapasuccess with Hood's Sarsaparilla and rilla. Together they give the grandest re-

weak, worn-out or run down from my troubles without success. One year hard work, brought on by an impoyer- ago I gate Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. I shed condition of the blood or low have not been without a supply of the

It Relieved Me Wonderfully

reites an appetur and rouse the liver have used it on my recommendation and up I kidneys. In fact, it invigorates have found it an executent medicine. In

Other Medicines Had Falled.

been a sufferer from indigestion I am also highly pleased with the effects also that of others in her neighbor-suits, as previously I was very nervous

aches. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsapa-

rilla too much for the benefit it has been

Sarsa-parilla Cures

good should be read by every sufferer and had frequent dizzy spells and headwith similar complaints. " Lebanon, Oregon, July 20, 1594.

C. I. Hood & Co., Low ", Mass.: "Dear Sirs: I am glad to state that

deal of good. I was subject to pains other. Remember, Hood's Sarsaparilla in my side and around my heart, Cures. Is it not the medicine for you?

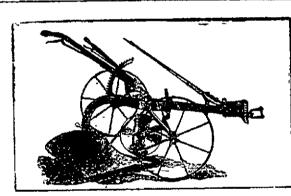
Hood's Pills cure Nausca, Sick Headache,

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sar-Hood's Sereaparilla has done me a great saparilla do not be induced to buy any

to me." "MRS. E. B. CROUCH.

Hood's Pille are the best family cathartic Indigestion, Billiousness. Sold by all druggists, and liver medicine. Harmieses, reliable, sure.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.



The above MOLINE WHEEL WALKING PLOWS we now carry in stock and can fill orders for same promptly. They have been thoroughly tried and the fact that we have sold SEVENTEEN on the island of Hawaii alone during the past two months shows that the planters know a good thing

We still sell the well-known Hall Breaker, 12, 14, 15 and 16 inch, which is also made by the MOLINE PLOW COM-PANY. One of our latest customers says this: 'Send me a 16 inch 'Hall's' Breaker, I have tried other

makes lately and find they do not do the work that yours will." We have all sizes of Plows from 4 to 16 inches; also side hill and furrow Plows.

We have the most complete assortment of Tools of all kinds for clearing sugar or coffee lands.

Our stock of SHIP CHANDLERY and ROPE has been added to lately and we can furnish almost anything needed. ·WAUKEGAN" BARBED WIRE is far ahead of any other make; try it, and you will be surprised with the results. If you prefer galvanized or black plain Fence Wire we have a heavy stock.

If you want a perfect wire stretcher send to

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not cover, but heals and cures blamishes of the skin. Makes the tissues firm and builds up the worn-out muscle fibers, and makes them plump. Lo sest in price and best in value. 75 cents LARGE POT. MRS HARRISON'S FACE BLEACH. Cures most aggravated cases of Freckles, Blackheada, Flesh Worms, Sunburn, Sallowness, and Most Patches. Quick in action and permanent in effects. PRIOS \$1

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THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

English Influence Said to be Brought Against It

REASONS FOR DELAYING ACTION

The American Economist Discourses on "the Splendid Americanism" of Cleveland, Gresham, Fithian, Chamberlain and Turpic-Some Statistics.

A recent number of the American Economist contains some valuable information regarding the Nicaragua Canal bill, at present before the United States Congress, and the effect of British opposition against its passage; also some interesting data concerning the St. | No More Military Prisoners Anxi-Mary's Falls and Suez Canals. The article referred to is published in full below:

It now seems measurably certain that the Fifty-third Congress will not pass the Nicaragua Canal bill. The bill will be delayed and obstructed by its enemies, most of whom fear the general odium that would follow its direct defeat. This apparently will be done in the service of the trade and commerce of Great Britain, and it will be done by those whose "Americanism" is like that of our Chief Executive; by those who are for American interests in general, the acquisition of Hawali, and the construction of the Nicaragua Canal-with a but.

The reasons for opposing the control of the canal by the United States Government and delaying its construction are not far to seek. They are akin to the reasons that prevented our acquisition of St. Thomas or Sa-mana Bay, and are at present coudemning the inhabitants of Hawaii to apprehension and mental suffering. In general, those who have opposed or do oppose any one of the above mentioned means of increasing our sea power have or do oppose all the

Those who have watched the wonderful growth of traffic on our lakes, as measured by General Poe's annual reports of tonnage passing through the St. Mary's Falls Canal, know that for the eight years ending with 1893 about two million more tone of ship ping passed between Lake Superior and the lower lakes than through the Suez Canal, and for la-t year it is doubtful if the service between Europe and the East will have acquired over 60 per cent of the tournage employed in the freightage of what a few years ago was the wilderness west of the outlet of Lake Superior. No one can doubt that if the business of the people around the shores of Lake Superior requires the passage of over thir-teen million net registered tous of shipping, the interchanges between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts will

employ at least an equal tourage.

The mass of this business will not be diverted from other channels. Nearly all of it will be built up by the cheaper freights developed by the canal; and as 94 per cent of the shipping on the lakes is built in American yaris and owned by Americans, so about 94 per cent. of the tonnage carrying freight and passengers between the east and west coasts will be built and owned by Americans. The trade on the lakes is a coasting trade and on the lakes is a coasting trade and coasting laws will apply to the carriage of freight and passengers between our ports from Alaska to Sau Diego, on the Pacific, and those on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts. This will as surely give us courted of the intermediate corrupt trade as intermediate carrying trade as the restriction clause of our laws of 1817 gave us two-thirds of the carrying trade between this country and England, until its abrogation at the close

The demand for new ships to carry this new trade will create a shipbuilding industry on our seaboard many times greater than that on our lakes, and as the rapid development of that industry, joined with orders for warships, led to improvements in our steel producing machinery that reduced the cost of steel in this coun-try to about half of what it was, we may expect that a further extension of shipbuilding in this country will justify additional reductions. The additions to carrying power on the ocean will surely reduce the cost of freight and passage—a reduction that will absorb the profits of a large proportion of the British mercantile marine. Besides this, there is the ever present danger that if our shipyards are once established with abundant capital it will be truthfully said of American ships, as is now said of American locomotives, that they "run further in a given time, pull more, cost less for repairs, burn less fuel in proportion to loads hauled, and less than the Tablish locomotives." last longer than English locomotives

All of this will be very distasteful to the subjects of Queen Victoria, no part of whose policy it is to cheapen anything except wages and such raw produce as they have to buy. Hence every service that they can command is devoted to delaying the completion of the canal and softening the blow to their interests that will follow its opening. For years they have ob-structed the maritime interests of other nations both by their large sub-sidies and by the sales of their versels; for, as related by Schiller in his "Revolt of the Netherlands," the pur chases of Philip from the Dutch made every effort of his to subdue them add to their strength, and, as pointed out by Edward Atkinson, the gold with which the English subsidized their allies in the Napoleonic wars returned to them in payment for manufactured goods, so the sale of their ships for foreign lines does but add to their maritime strength—their second line

and the high cost of freightage by them, and at the same time acquire the capital necessary for the construction of a more modern fleet, thus se-curing from as wealth with which to compete in this new struggle for mar-itime supremacy. Is it too much to suppose that it is a consideration of (this kind that develops directly or in directly "the splendid Americanism" of Mesers, Cleveland, Gresbam Fithian and Chamberlain, and gives vigor to the oratory of Turple?

Bismarck's Birthday

Prince Bismarck will be eighty years old if he lives to the first day of April, having been born in 1815. The German residents of this city propose to celebrate the occasion in some appropriate manner not yet decide i on, and will endeavor to make a holiday of the day. A banquet to be participated in by leading citizens irrespective of nationality, has been spoken of as the principal feature of the affair

NINE SENTENCES. ous to Know Their Fate.

The last of the prisoners couvicted of treason by the Military Commission were sentenced vesterday. Their names were J. Kama, Kakalahiwa, Kaneuu, D. Keaunui, Kalomono, Pehu, Keamupohaku, Kamaka and Aikike, and each of them was sentenced to five years imprisonment with hard labor, the fine of \$5000 being remitted as in other similar cases. Kama and Kahalahiwa pleaded not guilty before the Court while the others pleaded guilty. In consideration of the fact that the two former had testified in other cases in behalf of the Government the sentences were all made alike. This closes the list of the convictions before the Military Court and the last prisoner has been sentenced.

The Lei Ilima Hop.

The subscription dance held at Sans Souci last night by the Lei Ilima Club was a success through and through, and was enjoyed most thoroughly by the fifty couples who were in attendance. The music, which was all that could be desired, was furnished by the Quintette Club. There were seventeen dances and several extras on the programme.

Kiss me, Jack, and let me go" Once, long ago, I was witness to a duel in California. The two men had been bosom friends, but had quarelled about (of course) a woman. Splendid fellows both—young, brainy, and ambitious. As they stood in a clear space among the pine trees near Sacramento, pal. as lilies, steady as rocks, weapons in hand waiting for the word, the rising ann shining attwart the line of vision, they presented a picture too often seen in 1856. The pustols cracked almost simultaneously. One man stood erect, evidently untouched; the other fell upon his back and lay straight and still. Seconds. surgeons, and spectators rushed to his side snrgeons, and spectators rushed to his side. He was "all there," mind as well as body. "No, don't disturb me," he said coolly to the doctor. "I'm shot fatally and shall die in five minutes. Call Jack and be quick." Pistol still in hand, his antagonist came and bent over his erstwhile chum. The excitement among the crowd was intense; the dying man alone was calm. "Jack, my darling old boy," he said, "forgive me and for give her. Kiss me and let me go." A minute more and he was dead, with Jack lying across his body, crying like a baby. across his body, crying like a baby.

After I have told you another and very different story, I'll show you wherein they teach the same lesson.

There is no tragedy in this one; neverthe-

teach the same lesson.

There is no tragedy in this one; nevertheles, it is of wider human interest than the other. A woman had been ill more or less all her life. The details are commonplace en ngb, and yet they will appeal to millions who care nothing for the jealousies of young men in love.

"At times," she says, "I suffered from pains at the back of the head, and a sense of weight, and felt fired and weary, yet it was not from work only. I had a strange feeling, too, of something banging over me, as of some evil or danger that I could not explain or define.

"M appetite was variable; sometimes I could eat anything and again I could not touch any food at all. But I was never laid up, as it were."

Please note the last sentence. It may seem like the weakest, but really is the strongest point in this lady's statement. We will tell you why in a moment.

She goes on: "Still I was often in missry, but got along fairly well until August, 1890, then I had a severe attack of rhenmatism.

She goes on: "Still I was often in missry, but got along fairly well until August, 1830, when I had a severe attack of rheumatism. First he great toe of my right foot and the thumb of my right hand grew hot and painful. After a time the trouble extended to my back and hips. I could not straighten myself; I was almost bent double. Month after month I was like this, getting little or no sleep at night. Medical treatment proved of no benefit to me. In December. 1891, the pain almost drove me mad. My face was swollen to nearly twice its natural size, and my eyes were so covered by the enlarged lids that I could scarcely see. There was a constant ringing in my ears, and the was a constant ringing in my ears, and the doctors said I had crysipelas.

doctors said I had erysipelas.

"For days and days I could not walk across the floor, and for some time I was able to move about only by taking hold of the furniture or other objects. When all other means had been tried and had failed Mother Seigel's Curative byrup was recommended to me. A single bottle did me a deal of good. I kept on with it, and soon was stronger and in better health than for forty years previously. I still take an occasional dose and continue in good health not withst nding my age [48], and the 'ctange of life.' I tell everyone what the Syrup has done for me, and give you permission to

of life.' I tell everyone what the Syrup has done for me, and give you permission to publish what I have said. Yours truly [Signed] [Mrs.] MARY JANE MILKES, 18, Walker's I nildings, lirewery Lane, Thornall Lees, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire, October 12th, 1892."

Now for the leason of b th these incidents; what is it? This; that it is not people in desporate extremities who suffer most. Pain is in proportion to the resistance to disease. Those who surrender, who are in despair, who give up, have prisent punishgoods, so the sale of their ships for foreign lines does but add to their maritime strength—their second line of defense in case of war.

At present England has a large line of antiquated tin pan ships. If she can unload those on this country she can handleap us with their repairs SLEEP AND

Are out of the question with Eczema. It is an agony of agonies. A torture of tortures. It is an itching and burning of the skin almost beyond endurance. It is thousands of pin-headed vesicles, g filled with an acrid fluid, ever forming, ever bursting, ever flowing upon the raw, excorrated skin. No part of the human skin is exempt.

It tortures, distigures, humili-ates more than all other skin diseases. Tender babies are among its

most numerous victims. They are often born with it. Most remedies and the best physicians generally fail even to relieve

If CUTICURA did no more than case Eczema, it would be entitled to the gratitude of mankind. It not only cures but

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sioned by imper-fect c'eansing and impure soop.

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C. STOECKLE, Honolula. 3940-2w

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Gazette Company, Limited for the prose of electing officers for the ensuing year will be held at the office of W R Cate, SATURDAY, March 16, W. E. BROWN, at 2 o'clock. \$9 **\2-**td Necretary

MISS D. LAMB

Notary Public.

Office of J. A. Magoon, Merchant street ne rihe Postoffice. 1941-9

are just in recept of large importations by their Iron Barks "Paul Isonberg" and "J. C. Pflager" (rom Furope and by

a number of vessels from Amer A Large and Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS, -SUCH AS -

Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Demms, Tickings, Reguttas, Drills Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns, A Fire SELECTION OF

DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC in the latest styles.

A splendid line of FLANNELS, black and colored MERINOS and CASHMERES, SATINS, VELTETS and PLUSHES, CRAPE, &O.

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a full assortment, Silesias, Slec©shnings, Stifflinen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarus &c., &c., &c

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Tablecovers, Napkins, Handberoblefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Ruga and Carpets,
Ribbons, Laces and Emboidery,
Cutlery, Perfumery and Soaps,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

-A large variety of-

SADDLES. Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture,

Rechstein & Seiler Planos, Iron Bedsteads, &c Iron Bedeteads, & Applican and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oile and Paints, Caustio Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine.

Wapping Paper, Burlaps, Filterpress Cloth.

Roofing Slates.

Roofing States,
Square and Arch Firebricks,
Lubricating Grease Lubricating Grease
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead.
Plain Galv. Iron—Beet and 3 Best,
Galv. Corrugated Iron
Steel Rails, 18 and 20.

Rans, 15 and 20, R. R. Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, R. R. Steel Sleepers. Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, &c. -ALSO-

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's,
Merchant's and Eldorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef. &c., &c., &a., ۵o. For sale on the most liberal terms and at lowest prices.

Hawaiian Su~ar and Rice,

H. HACKFELD & CO.

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AND EVERY LINE OF JAPANESE MANUFACTURE.

Islandforders faithfully filled at rearo able prices, in quantities to cuit. P. O. BOX 116.

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LIFE AND FIRE

AGENTS FOR

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL Life Insurance Company

OF BUSTON. Fire lusurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

Nestle's Milk Food for infants has d g 25 years, grown in favor with both doct is and mothers throughout the world, and is now in questionably not only the best substitute for mothers' milk, but the food which agrees with the largest percentage of infants. It g xes strength and stamina to resist the weakening effects of hot weather, and has saved the lives of thousands of infants. To any mother sending her address, and mentioning this paper we will send samples and description of Nestle's Food. They Legning & Co. Sole Ag'ts. 29 Murray St. N. Y.

The Agency for NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

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NEWSTAPERARCHIVE®

of 1849.

A Perfect Nutriment
FOR GROWING CHILDREN.
CONVALESCENTS,
CONSUMPTIVES,
DYSPEPTICS,
and the Agod, and and the Aged, and in Acute Illness and all Wasting Discusor. ---THE---

BOSTON, MASS., U.S. A

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Mawaiiau Huzetle SEMI-WEEKLY.

MARCH 15, 1895.

Rumons circulating among the natives would indicate that many of them are still inclined to look upon President Cleveland as not particularly friendly to the Re-

THE review of Nicaragua Canal matters given in another column comes from the pen of Charles R Buckland, a former editor of the | It also allows the skilled laborer ADVERTISER. Though an Austra- | from Japan the same freedom in lian-born subject of Great Britain, Mr. Buckland's business and journalistic experience in his native country, Hawaii, California and the Eastern States, enables him to treat the subject clearly and with the broad view of an American sympathizer, with an intelligent knowledge of the conditions outside the borders of New York State, which, unfortunately, cannot be said of all American writers.

WITH arrival of each new batch of immigrants, the community be summed up is, "What are we coming to?" It must not be forgotten that four-fifths of the people who are the cause of this feeling come to this country through the instrumentality of citizens on this end of the line. Certainly, if the labor market is thrown open, no one can be taken to task for putting himself forward to be bought for what he is worth. In the United States there is ever and anon a great hue and cry about immigrants filling the jails and poorhouses, and furnishing fertile ground for seeds of future internal etrife, yet thousands of these people continue to have free entrance in New York. Americans talk of their country being used as a dumping-ground, when it is the fault of no one but themselves that such is the case.

THE lieutenants of the regulars make a good point in the fact that they are always to be regarded as in active service. It also suggests that the training of the regulars, from the privates up to the highest officer of the military, should be such as to equip them for an emergency that calls them to work in the hills as well as the protection of the Government building. In the matter of payment, if the salaries of the senior officers and privates are on a par with those of similar rank in the United States, it is not consistent to discriminate against the lieutenants on whom much of the routine and confining work of barracks life falls. The request made to the Advisory Councils, unless circumstances exist of which the public is not aware, is reasonable and does not call for a particularly large increase in the military expense account.

To wear extent the issue at stake should be kept alive in the minds of the people, as brought out in the discussion of the preamble of the indemnity law, is a BROADER IMMIGRATION LAWS

The recent treaty between Japan and the United Sates contains the following paragraph teaching on immigration

It is, however, understood that the stipulation contained in this and the preceding article do not in any way affect the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, immigration of laborers, police and public security which are in force, or which may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries.

This clause frees Japan from the possibility of legislation similar to the Chinese exclusion act, and denies admission of Japanese laborers under the contract labor law. the United States as the skilled laborer from Europe. With the increasing opposition to the importing of cheap labor in the United States, the effect of this treaty, providing it is accepted, will be to broaden the range of anti-immigration laws. Congress, instead of being called upon to pass laws shutting out the people of an entire nation, will be obliged to raise the standard under which men of all nations are allowed to enter the country. Though class legislation may be necessary in the future, it gives voice to sentiments that may will be upon a broad basis that cannot be without beneficial effects.

> It is the privilege and duty of every nation to protect its citizens from a class of labor which must tend to lower the general conditions of the working man, but to hold that a person cannot enter a country simply because he has a yellow skin or was born within the confines of a heathen nation is a position that is open to serious question. People are altogether too prone to display the spirit which prompted the query, "Can any good come out of Nazareth?" The advance of civilization has shown that good can come out of Nazareth and plenty of other cities or nations of a darker moral hue. What moral right then have a civilized people to discriminate against a man who, by dint of industry and the cultivation of a higher character than his forefathers, has raised himself to the intellectual level of a more fortunate race?

The height to which the immigration fence should be raised is a matter to be decided by the varying conditions of different nations, but let that barrier be presented the same to all foreigners. The Hungarians have caused the United States quite as much trouble as might be expected from the Japanese or Chinese, just as a certain class of Europeans and Americans are less desirable citizens in this country thanmany of the Orientals

Raise the standard as high as seems necessary to protect the results-brought about by the intelligent and honest laborer-the higher the better but leave a loophole. be it ever so small, by which any man of whatever nationality may enter, provided he will accept conditions as they are, rather than attempt to cust competitors by modes of life which lower the moral and financial interests of all concerned.

WHEN HUSTLING'S A SIN.

A writer of the Illustrated Amfeature of the recent rebellion which | erican puts "hustling" on the list cannot well be overlooked. There of great American sins. The is a fine medium between "rubbing strength of his position depends it in" and sweeping the whole very much upon what definition is affair into the forgotten past, given the term. In some respects which must of a necessity be main- | it is unfortunate that the "get | cropped out so frequently, can be tained. It is always a good plan, there" spirit should have reached to search for the silver lining of the such a prominence in modern life cloud, but it will never do for the and it is too often true that in brilliancy of the reflection to blind character building a slowly conone to each and every aspect which structed and sure foundation is the cloud may present. It would skipped over lightly in the mad danger once past, every measure he be most despicable to constantly rush to get to the front and be flaunt the red flag of the past in among the bright and shining the faces of those defeated, but lights of the times. Plenty of sothere are hard, cold, undemable called hustlers are bound to suffer facts which, in justice to those who in the end by what they are pleased are to come after, this country to think is superior smartness. Fast | viduals dissati-fied with his concannot afford to pass, trusting to walking, rapid and loud talking, duct, to establish the necessity or luck that the situation will always; and tearing about after the manner be understood as it is today. It is of a loose-limbed boy in a barrel evidence which it may be against much better to look matters filled with this es are not necessquarely in the face, rather than sarrly the descrimmating than-

type of hustling that is top-heavy, and will crumble to its proper level upon a due consideration of the sooner or later-it may well be classed as a sin.

The man who can keep quetly n the back ground, calmly watch and study the conditions about him, and when the opportunity offers can push forward with physical and intellectual strength obtrined by his quiet study, is the hustler that will always be given a high place in the professional or business life. He will never be classed as a sinner. Sham hustling is short-lived, and true ment is bound to win.

PRECEDENT FOR INDEMNITY LAW.

The act of indemnity and oblivion introduced in the Advisory Councils yesterday, is a natural and necessary measure growing out of the extraordinary conditions thrust upon the community by a rebellions body of men. Precedents for such action may be found in English and American history, where the Executive and their supporters have been called upon to rule with a high hand, performing acts which under civil law would not be countenanced, An instance particularly pertin-

ent to the present situation in this country, is found in a case brought before the Queen's bench as a result of the Jamaica rebellion of 1865. Martial law had been declared in those portions of the country where the rebel spirit centered. In the course of the suppression of the uprising the Governor of the island subjected a British subject to imprisonment, flogging and deportation from the colony. After martial law had been revoked, this man brought suit against the Governor of Jamaica, who sought protection under an indemnity act the legality of which was upheld by the court. In rendering the decision of the court the judge called attention to the fact that for the Governor to act, during a time of peril, within the precise limits of the law of ordinary peace would be a difficult and impossible task and to hesitate or temporize might entail disastrous consequences. "It is manifest, however, that there may be occasions in which the necessity of the case demands prompt and speedy action for the maintenance of law and order at whatever risk and where The Governor may have, on his own responsibility, to arm loyal subjects, to seize or secure arms, to de-

force in the open field. "If he hesitates the opportunity outbreak of insurrection, whilst Hawaii. by vigorous action the consequences of allowing the insurgents to take the field in force may be averted."

tain suspected persons and even

to meet armed force with armed

The attempt to belittle the possibilities of the rebellion, which has those of the judge: "The very efficiency of his measures may diminish the estimate of the danger with which he had to cope, and the has adopted may be challenged as upon, in action at the suit of indiregularity of every act in detail by public policy to disclose.

"The bare litigation to which he temporary advantage, but it is a acts done as necessary or proper been found in Hawaii

for preserving the public peace, circumstances, to adopt and ratify like acts when done, or, in the language of the law and consideration, to enact that they shall be, made and declared lawful and confirmed '

JAPAN'S CARE FOR THE WOUNDED

The kind, careful and skillful

treatment of the wounded Chinese soldiers in the Japanese ho-pital is a feature of the warfare between the Oriental countries which has brought not a little merited praise to the latter nation from foreigners acquainted with so-called civilized methods of warfare. A B. De Guerville, a war correspondent, who has been with the Japanese army in field and hospital during many of the hard battles, draws attention to the splendid work of a pamphlet entitled "Civilization" and Barbarism." He describes the hospitals as the perfection of clean- ! liness-so clean and well-furnished that nowhere could be detect the disagreeable odors often met with in many English and American hospitals. Many of the nurses are members of the highest families in the kingdom, having left the pleasures and comforts which they might enjoy at their homes to go to the hospitals and care for the poor wounded. Friend and enemy receive the same attention when brought to the hands of the Red Cross Society. Even Her Majesty the Empress and the ladies of the court spend several hours each day making bandages and other useful articles for use among the sick and

wounded. The surgical operations are carried on with every possible care to matic relations? Why does a assuage pain and suffering, the common soldier being attended with the same care as the officers of the army. Every soldier in the field carries with him a package of disinfectant bandages, so that they may dress their own wounds or those of their fellow soldiers, thus oftentimes preventing the misery attendant to wounds that become serious through lack of prompt and

proper care. Although the Japanese soldiers may have let the spirit of revenge lead them to unfortunate action in a few instances, the kind treatment of helpless and maimed prisoners the Governor may be compelled put at the mercy of their enemies unless he shirk from the discharge will command the respect and apof a paramount duty, to exercise probation of the world of nations. de facto powers which the legisla- The conduct of the hospitals must ture would assuredly have con- naturally be taken to display the tided to him if the emergency true spirit of any nation, rather could have been foreseen, trusting than the action of a body of men that whatever he has honestly done in the heat of battle, where death for the safety of the state, will threatens them on every hand. If be ratified by an act of in-blood must be shed to bring these demnity and oblivion. There traits of Japanese character before may not be time to appeal to the world, the present war is in the Legislature for special powers. many respects a happy event in the history of their race and nation.

REPORTS of the efforts of wouldbe candidates for the marshalship, if true, are decidedly ill-timed. It will be a good many months before the community will be willing to may be lost of checking the first allow Mr. Hitchcock to go back to

The Bishop Sale.

Good prices were realized at the sale of furniture belonging to the Bishop residence on Emma street by Auctioneer Morgan yesterday. D. B. Smith purchased the state answered in no better words than bed with canopy, mattresses and other paraphernalia while a prominent Government official bid in the pillows. Mr. Smith says he has already been offered \$100 advance on his bargain. Owing to the time occupied in disposing of the furniture the sale of the crockviolent and oppressive, and he and ery and glassware was postponed every one who advised him or acted | until Friday. The property undisby his authority may be called posed of will be on view on Thursday. --+ ----

Pearls in Cocoannis.

An Auckland paper says that specimens of the pearls said to be sometimes formed in the interior of coroanute have been obtained in North Celebes by Dr. Lindley J. depend on gilt edged hopes that acteristics of a successful livet- may be exposed may be harrassing. Hickson. He describes them as stand an even chance of having ler. Rapidity that surfaces care and ruinous. Under these and like being about hall an inch is districtlittle more than a theoretical for small throws and endered circumstances it seems plantly ter, were smooth by friction, and foundation. This is time to ors to cover by physical dist within the competence of the Legisthine, without trace of vegetable consisting of pure carbonate of back and fill, though there is no play an expanse too broad for the lature, which could have author- matter. It would be interesting to necessity, nor is it desirable to go intellectual capacity may give a ized by antecedent legislation, the know if any such pearls have ever

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

Why doesn't the President burn that accursed Hawaiian correspondence instead of unloading a trunkful of it every time he feels like cussing Congress? - Minneapolis

If the Administration wants a measure which it can carry through Congress with success and glory, let it propose the annexation of farmer, the manufacturer or Hawaii.— New York Sun.

A cable between Hawaii and the rest of the world would undoubtedly assist in establishing more amicable relations.—Boston Herald.

walian letter to Congress, says We have not felt at liberty to entertain the question ourselves." Apparently, he has learned a heap Paramount Blount. -- Pittsburg

"This Hawaiian question is one if your most interesting affairs of state," said the visitor from abroad. "We !," replied the caudid Amerthe Japanese Red Cross Society in ican, "It started out as one of our affairs of state; but it's gotten to be simply a state of affairs."-Washington Star.

We have not a doubt that if the annexation of Hawaii had been accomplished last year there would have been plenty of ship loads of American visitors to the beautiful Hawaiian islands in the Pacific this winter. With a couple of ship-shape and fast American steamers running between San Francisco and Honolulu, making the voyage in less than four days, with an American ocean cable uniting the two cities, with American law for the protection of life and liberty, there would be many thousands of American visitors to Hawaii every year. The trip is an enjoyable one .- New York Sun.

"Hawaii," he says in his exculpatory plea, "is entirely independent of us, and in its relations to us it is a foreign country." Is it? Then why did the treaty of 1875 give us supervision of its diplotreaty negotiated by President Cleveland himself forbid Hawaii to cede or lease its territory without our consent? Why did President Cleveland himself a few days ago send to Congress the plea of Hawaii to be permitted to let an English company land a cable on its shores? Do these acts indicate "entirely independent" relations? Is there any country altogether "foreign to us" of which these things are true? Do we control the diplomacy, hold a mortgage on the territory and enjoy a veto on cable connections of any other country?-Philadelphia Press.

MUSICALE AT PUNAHOU.

Miss Axtell Will Provide a Treat This Evening.

A musicale will be given in the parlors of Oahu College this evening, commencing at 7:30. Miss Axtell has been very successful with her pupils at Panahou in vocal, instrumental and chorus work, and her many friends will be interested to hear her rendering of the flower song from "Faust," the selection from the "Messiah," etc. Arrangements have been made so that the tram car will arrive at the college grounds at 7:30 and a car will leave soon after the close of the entertainment. All friends of the college are cordially invited. The programme, which has been revised since its first publication in the ADVERTISER, is as follows: -

PART I. 1. Toruer—"Christmas" Suite; (a)
By the Fireside, (b) Santa Claus march grote-que, (c) Lullaby, (d) Through the Hnow, (c) Christmas

Greetings.

3. Cutter—Songs: "Wanderer's Night Song," "When I Left Night Song,"
Thee."

Lavalee-"Le Papillon" (The Butterfly.) Neviu—"Narcissus," from "Water Scenes."
Handel -"He Was Despised," from

"The Messiah."
Neidlinger—"Messages." Meyer-Helmund — "A Maiden's

PART II. 1. Gounod-"Flower Song," from

"Faust." Beethoven-Sonata, Op. 2 No. 1, F minor allegro, adaglo, allegretto (minuet), prestissimo. osti-Songs: "Good Bye," "La Tosti-Songe: Serenata '

Items of Interest.

Sleeplessness is one of the greatest dar gers to health. In St. Petersburg the names of drunkards are posted in certain public places.

Andrew Lang claims to have discovered the literary possibilities of Dr. Conan Dovle. Four million pills are consumed in

Eigland every week. France uses half as many. The Boston Park (ommissioners think a policeman ou a bicycle is

worth two on foot. An inventor has devised a child's swing which will work the well pump as the child aw lnes.

Elephants' skins are fained to make carpets. They never wear out but are expensive.

Timely Gopies

March 9, 1895

When a man puts his wits together and invents machinery that saves money to the the planter he is called the foe to labor. The fact that he gives to the world the means President Cleveland, in his Ha- of producing staples at a less cost, and consequently becomes a benefactor of the since he tried going it alone with masses indirectly is not recognized. That he has taken work from an individual or certain classes of wage workers is sufficient cause for the condemnation that is landed on his head.

The man who invented the sugar land implements that we sell did that which acts to a certain degree as an offset to any tariff legislation in the United States.

A whole colony of plantation laborers could not do in one day what an Avery Stubble Digger operated by one man can perform. It saves labor and consequently coin. In distributing fertilizers every plantation manager knows that it cannot be done by hand without loss of material. By the use of the Avery Fertilizer Distributor the material is spread so evenly that there s no loss whatever, and one man with one of these machines can do as much work as nine without it.

The results that follow the use of these implements apply as well to the Stubble Shovers and Disc Cultivators.

The following testimonials regarding the implements should be a sufficient guarantee of their usefulness.

HUTCHINSON PLANTATION COMPANY, NA-ALEHU, HAWAII.

March 1st, 1895.

E. R. HENDRY, F8Q, Hawaiian Hard-

ware Company. DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter inquiring about t e Avery Stubble Digpers and Fertilizer Distributor, I would say that the fact that we have just received the second Stubble Digger apears for itself. We have dug over four huadred acres of rattoon stools and consider it will be a great benefit

The Fertifizer Distributor is a good thing and has effected a material saving of labor in the application of Fertilizer and applies it better than can be done

These machines are very simple and well constructed and we have had no trouble with the working of them and we consider them one of the most useful labor saving machines that can be used on a plantation.

Yours Truly, Manager H. S. P. Co.

ONOMEA STGAR COMPANY, PAPAIROU, HAWAII, February 25, 1895 MR JOHN A. - COTT, Wainaku Hawaii. DEAR TIR: - The Onomea rugar Company has now in use three of the stubble

I think these machines are indispensable for the proper cultivation of

We have never had an implement that would so thoroughly loosen the earth around the stools, and put the soil in such condition that the air, moisture and fertilizer would so readily find access to the fine roots of the cane and the soil around them.

I am glad to testify to the merits of these tools The -ugar Land Disc Cultivators arrived too late for mu h use in the cultivation of the last young plant and rattoons, but I believe they will prove to be very useful and labor saving implements in districts where cane is raised without irrigation.

Yours Truly, WM W. G ODALE, Manager Onomes Sugar Company.

HAKAI At, HAWAII, February 18,1895. MR E. R. HENDRY, President and Manager Hawa ian Hardware Company,

Honolulu, Osbu. We use the Avery Stubble Digger, Fertilizer Distributor and Cane Cultivator. They save labor and do the work claimed for them. The Stubble Digger I consider a particularly good implement

Yours Truly. Manager Hakalau Plantation Company.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

opposite sprockola' Block.

GOT FORT STREET. NewspaperAACHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The uative edition of Ka Leo bas

The Councils will meet again at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The major portion of the cargo of the Independent consists of raki. Bishop Gulstan will leave for Europe about the latter part of

The agency for Hood's Sareaparilla is with the Hobron Drug Com-

The names of the cabin passengers who arrived on the Independent are S. Matamura and T. Kishi.

Attorney-General Smith expects to visit Maui next week on Government business. He will be absent several days. Hackfeld & Co. have for sale

patent portable track, just received by the ship H. F. Glade. The present band of the Philadelphia numbers sixteen perform-

since the last time the vessel was

two miles and a half of Fowler's

The Hawaiian Electric Company nave in contemplation the adda tion of an ice-making plant and cold storage chambers to their in-

The steam launch Annie, belonging to the late Dr. Trousseau, brought \$600 at auction yesterday. It was bid in by the Fertilizing Company.

James Olds is \$500 out of pocket by going on the bail bond of J. P. Bowen, who skipped the country. Mr. Olds settled with the marshal yesterday.

The sale of the Holomua Company'e plant is again advertised to take place at auction on March 29th. James F. Morgan will conduct the sale.

H. W. Schmidt & Sons have recoived a consignment of the celebrated A. B. C. Bohemian beer, from the American Brewing Company, St. Louis.

The Chinese Y. M. C. A. recently reorganized by Mr. Frank Damon, has lately elected new officers as follows: President, Wong Sam Lin; vice-president, Yus Kui; eccretary, C. Yak Nam and treasurer, Rev. Wong Sin King.

THE JUNE RACES.

Horsemen Anxious for the Jockey Club to Take Action.

There is considerable complaint among the horsemen of the city over the seeming listlessness of the Hawaiian Jockey Club. As yet, po meeting relative to the usual 11th of June races has been held by that organization. This being the only meet of the year, and the time toward which everyone looks as the race day, owners of fast horses think it strange that nothing has been done. The track at Kapiolani Park is in very bad condition, and nothing is being done toward its improvement. At present there are several horses at the track stables. Three or four horsemen were interviewed yesterday, and all seemed to be very much upset about the non-activity of the Jockey Club. The men are anxious to know what they are going to train their horses for.

FAVOR ANNEXATION.

Native Residents of Koolaupoko Form a Club.

On last Wednesday evening a meeting of the native inhabitants of Kaalaea, district of Koolaupoko, on this island, was held for the purpose of forming an Annexation Club. Seventeen of the leading members of the community were present and after some preliminary discussion a club was duly organized with the following officers:

. President, J. W. Nakapuahi; vicepresident, George M. Mia; secretary, J. F. Aloy; treasurer, F. S. Peleiholani.

A Victim of the Explosion.

The old native who was injured by the explosion at Moililli, and taken to the Queen's Hospital soon afterward, died at that institution late on Wednesday night. There is no doubt that the old man's death resulted from fright caused by the shock, as the police officials state that he was in such a bid condition when they took him to the station that he frequently asked them to stop the back on the road in for a few minutes until he could recover himself. When he was examined by the marchal that efficer saw the condition of the man at once and ordered him sent to the hospital.

Keep your friends abroad posted coopies of the Adventisan or Gazerre in chances,

CUSTOMS GUARDS.

Do Not Have Such a Good Time as Steamer or No Steamer the Hawaii-Generally Supposed.

Many persons think that the This evening at 7:30 the Govto light many facts that are passed | by on first inspection. The seem- be given regardless of whether the ing easy time is only such in ap- Mariposa is in port or not. pearance. In reality it is the hardest kind of work and demands cellent programme arranged by constant vigilance on the part of | Professor Berger and given below, the men employed.

tom House officer boards her. He is required to treat everyone alike. no matter how much that person may be known for honesty and equare dealing. He must have an eye on every move that is made. He must not relax his watchfulness for a moment. He may appear to be doing nothing and may even ers, an increase of three or four lie on his back with his face upturned to the sky, but for all that he is watching just the same.

When the Velocity was here ample proof of the vigilance of the Custom House officers was made manifest by the summary manner different fittle "corners," persons who had charge of the Velocity, had they not been men of experience, would have failed to get on the track of the opium. For instance, a Chinaman belonging to the crew picked up a loose bundle of matting and gave it a toss toward the hatch in a very careless manner. The Custom House officer immediately made a dive after it, overhauled it and found a comfortable little colony of opium tins. That was a case of keen observation which only the practiced eye can hope to make.

There are very few tins of opinm that ever get away from the hands of the present Custom House officers. If they look as if they were doing nothing it is not a very good plan to run away with the idea that they are idle. Not one moment of the time they are on duty is spent

ADJUDGED INSANE

Proposition to Build a Toboggan Slide Down the Pali.

On the testimony of Henry Evans, Gus Hammer and Dr. Charles B. Cooper, Robert Robinson was yesterday committed to the insane asylum. According to testimony of the witnesses Robinson's peculiar mania consists in the belief that Consul-General Mills was to furnish him \$10,000 capital to build a toboggan slide down the Pali. He also had a habit of ringing up President Dole time, and does not consider that and other prominent efficials on the auction he held yesterday will imaginary telephones and talking with them on the proposed enterprise. His mania was caused by excessive use of stimulants and

Chinese Superstition.

While the steamer Independent was steaming slowly into port yesterday, the cool morning air was disturbed by the constant report of fire-crackers both big and little. In some mysterious manner the news spread like wild-fire among the Chinamen of the city that a large number of Japanese were being brought to Honolulu. At Waikiki, Palama, Nuuanu, Manoa and even in the heart of the city, great bunches of fire crackers were wasted in an effort to keep off the evil spirits that, to a Chinaman's mind, hover continually around the heads of the Japanese, and esp-ciaily those who have newly

Japanese Photographs.

King Bros. have on exhibition at their store on Hotel street an elegant display of Japanese photographs, portraying various scenes of the war. In addition to reproductions of actual fighting, there are photographs of hospital, ambulance corps and Red Cross Society scener, which vividly recall the actual horrors of war apart from the battle fields. As works of art these photographs compare favorably with any produced in other portions of the world.

May Not Leave. Archie McDowell does not know whether he will get away on the Mariposa today or not. Marshall Hitchcock has deposited the the agents, but the latter refuse to make any promise to take him that Captain Hayward will bring instructions on the question of Hawation refugees with him, and, in on Hawaiian affairs. Send them the meantime, the agents will take

AT THE HOTEL TONIGHT.

an Band Will Play.

work of the Custom House officers cernment band will give a special who are required to take charge of concert for the edification of the vessels as soon as they enter port, passengers arriving by the Mariis what might be called a reoft posa. While the concert has snap," but investigation about the been arranged especially for requirements of these men brings the purpose of allowing the

steamer's passengers to listen to some really good music, it will Prominent among the most ex-

is a cornet solo, "Remembrance of When a vessel enters port a Cus- Liberati," rendered by Charles om House officer boards her. He Kreuter. It may be said on Mr. Berger's authority that this solo is He must be suspicious of everyone the finest that Mr. Kreuter has played since his advent in Honolulu. The music being new, bright and sparkling, will surely bring the encore with which this gentleman's efforts are always greeted. Another piece, which by the way is heard too seldom, is the grand finale from the opera of "Lohengrin." Music levers surely cannot complain about tonight's programme which is as follows:

1. Overture—" Morn, Noon and in which the opium was dug out of 2. Miserere—'Il Trovatore''.....Verdi

4. Finale-"Lobengrin"...... Wagner PART II.

5. Echo Plece-"Near and Afar" 6. Fantasla—"On the Millstream" Waltz-"Jolly Girls" Vollstedt March—"The Pilot"...... Sherman
"Hawaii Ponoi."

THE MINISTER'S RECEPTION. Naval Officers Pay Their Respects

to the U.S. Representative. Nearly all the officers of the flagship Philadelphia, from the commander down to the newest cadet, attended the reception tendered to. Admiral Beardslee by the American Minister yesterday afternoon, and backmen were kept busy in transporting gorgeously uniformed passengers from the landing place to the American Legation on King street. The Philadelphia's band was stationed in the grounds and furnished delightful music during the two hours the reception lasted. A large number of the elite of the city were also in attendance to do honor to the Admiral of the North Pacific Squadron. The reception was a success in every respect.

Expects to Return.

Lewis J. Levey, the well-known auctioneer and lessee of the Opera House, does not expect to remain away from Honolulu but a short be the last he will hold in Honolulu by any means. In fact, he does not anticipate that his absence will last over a few months. In the meantime the business will go right along under the efficient management of his brother, whose past experience is a good sign of his competency. Mr. Levey expects to leave on the Mariposa under any conditions, claiming that, as he pays his own fare, no one can interfere with him.

Again in Jail.

The three sailors who refused to go to work when sent from the police station to their vessel, the Gayhead, were taken back again to the former place on Wednesday night. They simply told the captain they would not work before the American Consul was seen. Evidently that gentleman was seen and the result was a few more days in jail. The Gayhead put to sea early yesterday afternoon but cruised about outside of the harbor instead of sailing for Guam, their next port. The three men will probably be tried today and the vessel will wait until the trial is

Sharks Delicate in Captivity.

Sharks are rather delicate in captivity, and it is difficult to keep them in aquariums. Whatever care may be bestowed upon them they do not seem to be able to stand confinement, however large the tank or pool may be. In captivity sharks swim round and round the tank, nine times out of ten taking one course and never reversing. A shark has been known to keep its course for three or four months without change, and, excent for food, never halting, so far as it was observed. It would keep amount of his fare to Sydney with | going all day long and would be found going in the morning just j the same. If food was placed in until the vessel arrives. It is likely lits way it would stop for several minutes and eat, remaining headed the same way. Presently it would start on again in the same direction on ite rounds, moving slowly unless disturbed .- N. Y. Sun.

ON A BROKEN SHIP.

A CREW'S PERILOUS NIGHT OFF EDING BRANCH BEACH

Ories From Out the Dark Sea Sammon the Coast Cuard A Tirrely Signal and a Thrilling Song. True Tales From the Life Savers' Logbooks.

Copyright, 1855, by American Press Assotion Book rights reserved.] N A DENSE tog.



on the evening of March 1, 1882, the Nova Scotlan bark W. J. Stovis was moving along the upper New Jersey shore under a light breeze. Mate McAuley had climbed into the rigging to keep a lights of the Highlands and Sandy Hook beacons, which he supposed to be not far away.

The fog and darkness combined were so thick that he could not see the length of the vessel. The only sign to tell the mariners their true position was the roar of a tremendous surf caused by the breaking of a long easterly ground swell upon shore, and that shore was the outer bar off the beach of Long Branch, although this the men on shipboard could not divine. The bark sailed slowly under light canvas, making a west course. At 9:30 she struck on the bar, 350 yards from the bluff, and all hands quickly sprang on deck and tried to head the vessel offshore. The wind was so light, however, that she wouldn't move only as the sea lifted her higher and higher upon the bar. In that position the waves broke over her, gradually swaying the hull until it lay broad side to the sea, receiving its full force. The bulwarks were quickly torn loose and carried overboard, and the tons of water coming down on the decks stove them in, showing those on board that the ship's doom was sealed, though they fondly believed she would held out antil daylight. The sailors could do nothing but try to save themselves. The halpards were cut to let the sails run down, fagots made of oakum soaked with oil were lighted for signals of distress, and the men took refuge on the highest part of the deck preparatory to launching their boat. The wreck lay off the bluffs where they rise 25 fect in helght, but not even these nor the houses upon them could be seen, except through an or casional rift in the fog. No answer con-ing from offshore to their signal torches, the railors gave up all hope of summon ing help through that means. The beat was their last resource, although its chances in that wild such were not much herrer than those of the wreck itself. While they were loosening tackle and get ting out the oars a tremendous sea swept over and carried it away, breaking the davits like pipe stems. Life lines were then strung along the deck, and the men, believing they were doomed to a night of it on the wreck, took refuge upon the cabin roofs and the rails on the part side, which, owing to the listing of the ship seaward, arose some fections of the water. As henry passed on, realizing their extreme peril, they from time to time hallooed at the tops of their voices, hoping to attract the attention of some one at the houses whose dim outlines they had seen early in the evening. These forlorn cries at last penctrated the cluster of cottages on the bluffs of the west end, Long Branch. One of the occupants aroused his household and hur ried to the beach, where he lit a fire to encourage the men whose voices he had heard out at sea. At the same time a watchman at the West End hotel, hearing the same cries, hurried to the Long Branch life saving station, a mile below the wreek. Notwithstanding the admirable system of beach patrols sent out by the life saving corps, the presence of the wreck had escaped their attention. At that point on the beach the patrols are compelled to walk along the bluff because the sand shore is broken by a series of jetties extending from the bluff out beyond low wa-

ter mark. In dark and stormy nights

travel is slow and also hazardons along

THE COSTON SIGNAL.

the rows of piling which form the jetties and act as a breakwater. On the night of the wreck of the Stovis the patrol passed southward along the beach, but there were no sounds from the sea to warn him of danger until near midnight, when he was far to the south of the scene, with the wind blowing in his face.

The hotel watchman alarmed the station at 2 o'clock, and Keeper Green, with all his crew and the beach apparatus, reached the spot where the fire was burn ing on the sand at a quarter before 3 o'clock. The dim outline of sails and spars could be seen through the fog, but there was no sign of life on board the wreck. The first shot line was fired from the beach mortar at 8 o'clock, and fortunately it fell across the mainton, where the active mate, McAuley, climbed up and seized it, passing it into the hands of those on deck. The masts were already swaying terrifically before the mate sprang aloft, for the ship was fast going to pieces and a the power of the sea. Hardly had McAlev left the tons when the malareast and foremast together fell with an awful crashthat sounded on shore and seemed to those there anxiously watching the fate of the ! ship like the rattle of musketry Assess vessel, where the imperiled sailers had congregated, broke off just forward of the mizzen rigging, leaving the hull in two cutirely severed parts. The stern was ased offshore, with the port rail in the w. . for and the sallors clinging to the ear board rail. All of this was invisible then to the life savers on the beach, but this short time they learned that there was life on board the wreck, which they knew, by the fearful sounds coming from it must

of dichard her mists was along londer su lourd. The union unates on the wice understood the mauring of the shell. and lambed away will they got the to-Llock, which they fastened securely, and shouted to the people on shore. Reeper Green then prepared to send out the havser which carries the life buoy, when, to the dismay of those on shore, the sound of another terrible crash came from the wreck, followed by deathly stillness. fog had again become so thick that the life savers could no longer see the wreck.

The last falling of the masts had been

fatal to one soul on board, and the entire

party of 13 remaining had barely escaped The integenment had fallen over the side causing the stern where the men were to careen suddenly and throw all hands into the water. Then the life lines stretched across deck early in the evening once more came into play. The sailors eaught them and struggled through the flood of water to the opposite rail, which had been thrown high out of water. It was a life and death battle, and some of the strongest cried to their mates for help, but all except the cabin boy crossed over and laid hold of the safety rail A sailor passed a rope to the lad as he struggled in the water; but, weakened from long exposure, he soon let go and was swept off by a wave. But for the life lines stretched across the decks many others would have been lost in the catastrophe, which increased the peril in more ways than one. The whip block and lines sent off to the wrock by the life savers had been fastened to the inshere side of the ship's stern, and the capting of the vessel when the mizzenmast went over buried these under water beyond the reach of the sailers. This fact could not be signaled to the men on the beach, owing to the thick fog, and they hanled away gallantly to pull the lib long hower off to the wreck. In a slop time r worked free ly, and a jagger out some to cook in.



ing that he had been been apart, either

when the mast of the riving chading of a

mass of where the lying open it in the we ter. The silence of death reign Jean th wreck, and the same own teared that the last crash they had beend means the end for all on board. It was mearly i o'clock in the morning, but so thick that further attempts to get a line off would only be a waste of strength and ammunition. Keep er Green decided to wait for daylight and

placed all the beach apparatus in readiness. with the mortar loaded, ready for the first break in the wall of fog and darkness. Occasionally a slight breeze would lift a bank of the fog near shore, and at every such lightening a Coston signal was burned in hopes that it would be answered by, the wrecked men if any were alive. Several were burned without effect. The surfmen thought surely that the remorse less sea had stifled the voices of the mid night and paralyzed the arms that had hauled away gallantly on the line shot athwart the wreek. But suddenly the faint notes of a single throat singing huskwere heard above the roaring surf. Slowly and plaintively at first the songarcse from the lips of an old negro, the

nal had been seen and its meaning under stood. The words continued: Who weld with joyful trars When they saw the honored flag they hour! seen for years— Hardly could they be restrained from burst-

steward of the ship, half submerged in the

water and clinging for life to a swaying

rope. As the singing progressed the voice

grew stronger and more hearty, so that

the people on shore distinguished the last

line of a verse which teld them their sig-

ing into cheers-While we were marching through Georgia.

The burning of the Coston light betak ened to the old Slave of the Santee rice fields another "day of deliverance," and when he reached the chorus a dozen voices around him joined in with an energy that dispelled all doubt as to there being life on board the wreck:

Hurrah, hurrah, we'll cound the jubiled! Hurrah, hurrah, the flag that makes you free

The bearty outburst rising as a climax to the faint voice which preceded it neted like magic upon the anxious surfmen, dis pelling their fear and their wonder. Spurred with a fresh desire to save the un fortunates, they ran out into the surf and shouted back words of encouragement that were no longer wasted, because the sea had driven the wreck, little by little. nearer shore. At daybreak the poor fellows could be seen from the beach as they lay struggling in the water, with wreckage pounding about and threatening to tear them loose from their holds. Many had lost haf their clothing and were bruised and bleeding from their contact with broken timbers, the blows of falling or floating rigging and the hammering of the great waves. With daybroak the fog dissolved so that the surfmen could bring their line gun to bear. The first shot broke the line, but the second carried it within reach of the sallors, who quickly hauled out the gearing for the breeches buoy. In half an hour from the time the wreck was sighted 13 survivors had been landed on their way to the station, where a Lot breakfast and dry clothing awalted George L. Kilmer.

A Singular Club.

An original idea in the way of clubs has been conceived in Strasburg. A number of people in that city are said to have formed themselves into a society whose principal rule requires that each member shall make the ascent of the cathedral spire at least once a day. The club in thus as the mast came down the stern of the controllersively entitled Strassburger males theroplattformalletage inchere et road leerstat, croppsverein. The word is coronal, an admirable one if, as may be I provided it has been designed for proman after hymendiers during the assect

The Hawaiian Gazette Comeans manufacture rubber stamps of all

Sealed Tenders.

Whi be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, March 30, 1895, for the construction of a section of road on the side of Maulun gulch, North Hilo.

Plans and specifications can be seen al the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, also at the store of E. W. Barnard, Lanpahoehoe, and at the plantation store at Papaloa.

The Minister of the Interior does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any

> J. A. KING, Minuster of the Interior

Interior Office, March 14, 1895. 1637 BE

J. H. KAPUKUI, Esq. has this day been appointed an Agent to Take Ack nowledgments to Labor Contracts for the District of Waimea, Island of Kanai. J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, March 7, 1895.

A. S. MAHAULU, Esq. has this day been appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Waialna, Island of Oahn. J. A. KING.

Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, March 5, 1895, 1635-3t Mr. JOHN KAHOA has this day

been appointed Poundmaster for the Govenment Pount at Manana, District of Ewa. Island of Oahu, vice W. S. Wond. J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, March 1st, 1895.

1634-3tThe following named Gentlemen have this day been appointed Commissioners of Fences, for the District of Lahaina,

Island of Mani.

L. M. Baldwin. George H. Dunn. Henry Dickenson. J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, February 23, 1895. 1632-3wHENRY WATERHOUSE

OFFICE: QUEEN ST., HONOLGLE, H. I.

Dealer in Real Estate.

Agent for Union Insurance Society, London, Commission Merchant. I am now prepared to do all kinds of

business which may be entrusted to me, and I shall be pleased to act as an Agent for any one desiring a representative in Honolulo, All communications and business will be confidential and will receive my prompt and careful attention.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing between Antonio Fernandes and J. E. Gomes, under the name of Fernandes and Gomes, and been, this day dissolved by mutual consent. Antonio Fernandes will continue the business at the old stand and assumes all the debts and liabilities thereof.

Dated, Honolulu, Feb, 15th, 1895. ANTONIO FERNANDES, J. E. GOMES. 1634-4w.

Executors' Notice to freditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXCOU-tors under the Will of John Tho as Waterbouse, late of Honolum, Qahu. decrased hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of said John Thomas Waterhouse, to present the rame to the undersigned within six months from the date of the publication of this notice or they will be forever

JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE JR. HENRY WATERHOUSE, WILLIAM WATERHOUSE. Honolulu, February 26, 1895 3929-3t 1633 4t

fxecutors' Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECU-tors under the Will of HENRY Dimono, late of Honolula Oahu, deceased, bereby give notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of said Henry imon i, to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date of the publication of this notice, or they wi'l be forever barred. HENKY WATERHOUSE, JULIA H. WATERHOUSE

Honolulu, February 26, 1895. 3029-3 1633-4t

Executors' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING I been dely a gointed Executrix and Executor respectively of the last wid and testament of Charles Lane Carter, de eased—late of Hononiu, Island of Oahn, Republic of Hawan, hereby gives notice to all coding of said deceased to present the relations dury authentieated, to them or the office of Carter & Kinney 2010 and within six months from the date, a diety wile the forever samed and adverse dieto and to the estate of said to a set of the estate of said to a set of the estate of said to a set of the estate of the estate of said to a set of the estate so in a pro secty beconging to said estate, to ray or reliver the same to this piler er, eed at the place af wesald.

MARY H. S. C. RIER, AL-RED W. CARTES, harmer is under the war of Charles From Carter, th ceased. Remote u. February 21, 1895.

3925-1a [63] 6a

Newspaper**ARCHIVE®**

HAWAIIAN TRIAL FOR TREASON.

Kahoalu Sentenced to Death for Drawing a Petition

TORGOTTEN RESTORA

Charge of Judge Harris to a Native Jury-Appeal to French Minister Novel Presented-Grew Out of Feeling Attending to Kalakaua's Reign.

(Written for the P. C. A VERTISER In the clerk's office of the Supreme Court may be found the documents in a case which was tried a little over twenty years ago and which appears in the official record by the title "Rex vs. Kahoalii." This case, in all its essential features, is so pertinent to recent events and so suggestive and instructive withal as to make it desirable that the story should be retold at the present time.

Although, owing to its intrinsic importance and the then existing state of public feeling, the case referred to atpublic feeling, the case referred to attracted a great deal of attention, it seems to have passed almost entirely out of the mind and memory of those who lived here at the time, while of the large number of persons who have come among us since, there are very few who have ever even heard of it. For the benefit of those who may not be familiar with the history of twenty years or more ago, as well as to present a more clear and connected narrative, it will be well to relate, as briefly as may be, the events which immediately preceded and led up to the case in question.

On the 3d of February, 1874, King Lunalilo died after a reign of only one year and twenty five days, leaving no

year and twenty five days, leaving no heir and having failed during his lifetime to appoint a successor, as by the provisions of the Constitution he might have done. Under these circumstances it devolved upon the Legislature, which had just been elected but had not yet met, to fil! the vacancy, it being the duty of the Ministers of the late King, who naturally held over during the interreguum, to call that body together for the purpose. Two candidates immediately declared themselves—David Kalakaua and Dowager Queen Emma, widow of Kamehameha

Without going into details, it is sufficiently accurate to say that, as a general thing, Kalakaua was supported by the resident American influence and Emma by the British. It was also claimed, and was probably true, that a decided majority of the native electorate favored the latter.

The campaign which followed was short but exceedingly sharp. The fight was conducted with vigor on both sides, and a determination shown to score every point possible. The feeling engendered was intense, not to say butter. The legislature was got together. ter. The legislature was got together with all possible haste, and on February 12th only nine days after the feld & Co and elected Kalakaua by a large majority. As soon as the result was announced an immense mob of the partisans of Queen Emma, claiming and doubtless believing that the election had been carried by corrupt means and their favorite thereby cheated out of her right-, started a rlot of formidable dimensions. They stormed the building, drove the legislature out of doors, assaulted and best the obnoxious members with fi-ts, clubs and any weapons which came to hand, and proceeded to make a general wreck of the place and its con-tents. The outbreak was not only sudden and violent but, so far as any force at the command of the local authorities was concerned, absolutely irresistible. It collapsed promptly, however, on the landing of forces from the British and American warships in port and, or fer having been restored, Kalakana made haste to take the constitutional oath and entered upon his reign virtually under the protection of foreign bayonets. Io what further excesses the mob might have proceeded, and what destruction of life and property might have resulted but for the promptness of outside interference can only be con-jectured. It may be regarded as cer-tion that could the mob have got their hands on the king elect that day the question of the succession would have received summary solution and Kalakana's lite and reign would have ended promptly and simultaneously.

The restoration of public order and the peaceable entry of Kalakaua into power cuded all open resistance, but it by no means ended the dissatisfac tion. The attitude of the defeated party was one of enforced submission rather than of acquiescence. They still maintained that the will of the nation had been nullified and the rightful succ asor defeated by a coali tion of unscrupulous foreigners with private axes of their own to grind and recreant Hawamans who had been induced by bribery or other illegiti | mate means to assist them. The strong native feeling in favor of Emma and against Kalakaua sa an interloper found occasion to mainfest itself in various ways and on many occasions, and it was a long time before the king could feel that his throne rested on that broad found ation of general popular support with out which thrones in this last quarter of the nineteenth century are very

, wearious structures. The purpose of this paper, however, us not to give a history of the accession of Kalakaus, but of the trial of Kahoata The foregoing parrative of occurrences which are all matters of history and probably familiar to the majority of maders, is in ended simply to sup, y those who may not be ne will if an I will high knowledge of surrounding subject cedent condi-tions with ut which it is difficult if not impossible to their correct impressions of histor of events of even

resent occurrence A few mouths at a Kalakauas

coming into power a native partosan of the Queen Dowager named John P. Z. Kahoalii, acting with the lock of wisdom quite common in ignorant people who have, or think they have, a grievance and lack the intelligence to judge of the practicability or desir ability of any proposed remedy, prepared a petition to be presented to the brench dislocation recognition. brench diplomatic representative here, setting forth with considerable fullness as well as emphasis the view of the situation already described as held by his party, and asking the representative in question to forward the same to his home government, with the request that the French Republic should intervene and see justice done by ousting Kalak na from his ill-gotten power and putting Emma in his place. This petition, which is now on file with the other documents in the case, is in the Hawalian language and fills five foolscap pages. It is written in a small and very neat

hand and is signed John P. Zephyrino Kahoain. Attached to the peti-

tion are six foolscap pages of signatures, in double columns, there being 347 names in all. Although the matter was kept as secret as possible, the Government soon got some inkling of what was going on. It was very difficult, how-ever, to locate the paper It was heard of as having been seen, now here, now there, but always evading pursuit. At last, David Dayton, who was then Deputy Marshal, obtained a crew which satisfied him as to who had possession of the document just then, manded it. The person in question manded it. The person in question concluding that concealment or denial was useless, immediately handed it over. On the margin of the petition there is written in pencil, "Rec'd from Napahukapu, Aug. 5th, 1874."

Unfortunately for Kahoolii, the views held in official circles at that time on the subject of appealing to

time on the subject of appealing to foreign powers to overthrow the exist ing government were quite different from those which have prevailed for the past two years. Although the movement had never got beyond the movement had never got beyond the embryonic stage, the petition having never been presented to the person to whom it was addressed, he was promptly arrested and indicted for treason. He was brought to trial at the October term of the Supreme Court before the late Judge Harris and a native jury, of which F. Pahia was foreman, the prosecution being conducted by R. H. Stanley, the Attorney-General, and the defense by the late J. Porter Green and a native lawyer named Kaual. The evidence being all in and the case summed up by the respective counsel, the defense sub-mitted a written memorandum of points which they asked to have included in the charge to the jury.

These were six in number, the most important being in substance that as the petition had never been presented there had been no overt act of treason committed within the meaning of the statute. The Court instructed the jury that they need consider but two points. first, Was the defendant the author of the petition, and second, if so, was it written with the intent and so, was it written with the littent and for the purpose therein set forth? If so, his act was clearly within the meaning of the law. It only remained for the jury to consider the sufficiency of the evidence. Acting on these instructions, the jury, composed it will be remembered entirely of Hawaiians, retired and after being out twenty. retired and, after being out twentyfive minutes, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty. Death being at that time the statutory penalty for treason, ary 12th only nine days after the the prisoner was sentenced to be king's death, met in the old court hanged. This sentence was afterward house, now occupied by Messrs. Hack | commuted to imprisonment. While in prison serving out his sentence Kahoahi developed leprosy, was trans ferred to the leper settlement on Molo kat and there ended his days.

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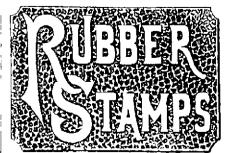
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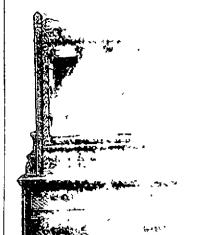


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Surveyor, Hilo, Hawaii.

NY RESIDENTS, WHO MAY have collections of land shells, which they would be willing to put on public exhibition are invited to correspond with Prof W. T. Br gham, Carator of the B. P. Bishop Museum. It is proposed to offer prizes for the best collections. The collections will be displayed in the central tables of the Museum An-Every possible facility will be afforded for naming and arranging the shells. The Museum will be open to the public on Fridays and Saturdays, and the cohections will be on exhibition for three weeks, beginning May 10. 39 0 1644-1m

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Settlement Matters

AGENT MEYER REPORTS IN PERSON

Action of the Board Concerving Petitions from Would-be Koknas-Lotters and Recommendations Considered - No Awa to be "old at Kalanpapa.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday afternoon After Hard Work Saves a Portion there were present President W. O. Smith, T. F. Lansing, Dr. N. B. Emerson, J. T. Waterhouse, Dr Wood, Dr. Day, John Ena, Health Officer Reynolds and R. W. Meyer, agent of the Board at Molokai.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

President Smith reported in relation to the matter of the expiration of Dr. Goto's engagement that he had written to Dr. Goto and also to Dr. Moritz and Dr. Oliver, asking that the Board be furnished with a report on the cases treated by Dr. Goto and which were the subject of two former reports.

Dr. W. T. Monearrat's report of animals slaughtered during the week showed 139 bullocks, 31 calves, and 120 sheep, of which 91 bullocks and 4 calves had fluke liver, while one bul-

lock was affected with fluke abscess.

From the report of Agent Meyer, it appears that the expenses of the Leper Settlement for the month ending on February 28th were \$841.55.

In the matter of the applications of Kalis, Kale Kaulia, Kalama Kanas and Kealalaina to be allowed to go to Molokai as kokuas, the Board granted the two latter, but refused the others. These applications brought up the whole subject of the advisability of allowing kokuas at the settlement, and a long discussion ensued, in which all the members of the Board took

A report from Ambrose Hutchinson, acting Superintendent of the Leper Settlement, in regard to evening performances at Beretania Hall, was read and filed, as was also a letter from Father Conrady about marriage licenses.

A numerously signed petition was received, asking that a license to sell awa be granted to some one at the settlement. The board denied the petition.

The petition of Lahela (w) to have her seven-year old sister placed in the Kapiolaut Home was granted, upon proper proof being made to the executive officer.

A communication from Gulstan, Bishop of Panapolis, was received, stating that the cost of bringing four Catholic Brothers for the Boys' Home at Kalawao from France to the isl-ands would be \$1000, which amount was voted by the board for that pur-

Poee.

Referring to the subject of drawing up a set of rules for the government of the Home for Boys and Men at the settleme t, President Smith stated that he had discussed the matter with Mr. Meyer since his arrival, and that during his two weeks stay in the city a set of rules would be formulated and presented to the board for cousid-

eration.

Mr. Reynolds reported that 100 tubes of vaccine virus was being received by each steamer from the south and that it was sufficient for all pres-

ent purposes.

A letter from Dr. Warren Meiners

at Freeport, Maine, received by Presi dent Dole and referred to the Board of Health, was read and filed. The letter inquired the opportunities for physicians in Honolulu, and presented a long list of accomplishments and refer-

ences possessed by the gentleman.

Dr. Wood, as a member of the Examining Board at the Kalihi Receiving Station, reported in favor of adopting rules for the guidance of the board in making examinations of supposed lepers. He stated that at pre-ent no rules were in force except a resolution of the Board of Health that no commitment should be made without the consent of three physicians. He was in favor of increasing the number of examiners to five, of whom four should be fully agreed on the case.

Dr. Day stated that it was the in-tention of the local physicians to hold their proposed first annual conference in this city in the month of May, and suggested that the board send an invitation to all Government physicians to attend. Secretary Wilcox was instructed to send type-written copies of such an invitation to each physician in the Government employ.

President Smith notified the board that he would probably be absent on Mani next week on official bu-iness, and that in such case there would be no meeting of the board next week.

ORTUGUESE ON THE WAY.

Nine Hundred or More Expected Early Next Month.

The result of M nister Thurston's efforts in the matter of encouraging Portuguese immigration will become apparent much sooner than is generally expected. The German steamer Braunfels is now on the way from the Azores with about 600 able-bodied Portuguese, who are coming to work on sugar plantations under the terms agreed on by Mr. Thurston and representatives of the Portuguese Government. Many of these are bringing their

families with them, which will bring the total number of those now on the way to about 900 couls. The Boards of Health and Im- descriptions.

BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING, migration are already making arrangements for the reception of this large addition to the population of the islands, but are in somewhat General Discussion About Leper many of the old buildings formerly used by the Immigration Depart-· ment for such purposes having been rented to native tenants. It ismore than likely that special accommodations will be arranged for them at the Quarantine Station. although they cannot be regularly quarantined unless some infectious disease should have broken out on the voyage. The Braunfels left the Azores on February 6th, and is expected to make the passage in about sixty days.

THE KILAUEA HOU.

of the Kihalani's Machinery.

The steamer Kilauca Hou arrived yesterday morning after having been twenty-six days away from this port. Two weeks were spent in the vicinity of Hakalau awaiting weather favorable to the heaving of the Kihalani's machinery from the rocks in which it has been cradled for so long a time.

The Kilauea Hou approached to within fifteen feet of the place where the machinery was and divers were set to work at once. A chain was attached to the large boiler and an attempt made to get it out, but the chain parted and it became necessary to repeat the operation. It

was finally hauled up alongside and taken to Hilo where, with the assistance of the steamer Hawaii, it was hoisted aboard. Besides this, the donkey boiler, the pump, whistle and gong were brought to

While the Kilauea Hou was at Hilo she towed out the bark Santiago and discharged the ballast from the ship Levi Burgess. Aside from this she took 9704 bags of sugar from Hakalau and Pepeekeo for the above two vessels.

It is probable that she will sail at the end of the week for Hakalau where an attempt will be made to get at the remainder of the machinery of the Kihalani.

MEDICAL CONFERENCE

Government Physicians From All Parts of the Islands Invited.

The physicians of this city and vicinity have long been working on a.proposition looking to the establishment of annual medical conferences, at which a general interchange of ideas may be had for mutual benefit and instruction. The first of these has been arranged for May 23d next, and so pleased are the members of the Board of Health the complaint was demurrable in with the idea and the results likely to accrue from it that its-secretary determine whether administration the Anatralian, New Zealand and Cape Colonies. has been ordered to extend a gen- | could be granted in this country the employ of the Government to were a judgment. As this question attend. While of course all could is not raised by the pleadings, our not do so, it is expected that the opinion upon it would be obiter majority will.

those attending, each physician being invited to prepare a paper on the theme chosen in advance or on some particular one of his own. The subject decided on at the coming conference is "Leprosy," on which each physician has been asked to write a thesis giving his Paul Neumann for plaintiffs and C. observations and mode of treatment. An excursion to Kalaupapa has also been spoken of in connection with the conference.

Absurd Rumors.

A rumor to the effect that President Cleveland had caused the imprisonment of no less than thirty United States Senators on charges of bribery in connection with Hawaiian affairs was going about among the native population yesterday. Several were asked conterday. Several were asked con- would have supplied seven teachers cerning it but although they had to the work of the Australian Board beard it no particulars could be obtained beyond the statements that the news was brought here by the Transit and that Senator Morgan was the ringleader.

In the fall of 1893 a son of Mr. T. A McFarland, a prominent merchant of Live Oak, Sutter Co., Cal., was taken with a very heavy cold. The pains in his chest were so severe that he had spasms and was threatened with pneumonia. His father gave him several large doses of Chamber laiu's Cough Remedy, which broke up the cough and cured him. Mr. McFarland says whenever his children have croup he invariably gives them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it always cures them. He considers it the best cough remedy in the market. For sale by all dealers Benson, Smith & Co Agenta for H I

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber etamps of all

DECISION

An Important Matter Reserved for Future Argument.

A Locultar Suit Involving Some Knotty Legal Points, Two of Which Are Decided.

In the case of Statira A. Newell, Effie J. Newell, Carolyn A. Newell and Blanche E. Newell, plaintiffs, vs. John M. Horner, defendant, heard at the December term of the the Supreme Court before Chief Justice Judd, Associate Justice Bickerton and Circuit Judge Whiting, who sat in place of Mr. Justice Frear, absent from illness, the court filed a partial decision yesterday morning. The suit originated in the lower

court by the filing of a complaint by the heirs of one Thomas Newell, who in 1879 obtained judgment in the case against John M. Horner and one E. L. Beard in the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of California for the sum of \$2,547 57, with interest and costs. On the 28th of September, 1890, although the defendants had paid some \$1400 on the judgment, there still remained due \$4,008 17, the interest at 7 per cent running the figures up to that

In 1883 the original plaintiff, Thomas Newell, died, leaving a will bequeathing the judgment against Hurner to his heirs mentioned above. On the 21st of February, 1893, the heirs sold and assigned the judgment to James A. Low, who has been unable to collect anything. The defendant, who left the State of California in 1879, is now a resident of these islands. To protect their assignee the heirs brought suit in the Circuit Court, to which the defendant demurred on the three grounds:

First:-That the declaration shows no privity of contract or of obligation between planutiffs and defendant.

Second:-That plaintiffs have no right, as the legatees of the judgment mentioned in said d claration, to maintain an actio thereon in their own names.

Third:—That it appears by said declaration that the judgment mentioned is barred and outlawed by the statutes of limitations, both of California and Hawaii, and no action can be maintained thereon.

The lower Court sustained this demorrer and exceptions were The Supreme Court in its decis-

"We are not favored with an argument on the various points, plaintiffe' counsel conceding that eral invitation to all physicians in upon an estate whose only assets dictum, and we would not be au-One of the main features of the thorized to express it. In order to conferences will be the reading of make our record complete and meet papers on particular subjects by the issues presented, we sustain the demurrer upon the first and second counts. As to the third point, we do not feel called upon to

> out further argument. The decision is written by the Chief Justice, and is unanimous. W. Ashford for defendant.

decide so important a matter with-

South Sea Islanders as Missionaries.

A valedictory meeting was held in St. John's schoolroom on Friday evening to take leave of four South Sea Islanders, who priceed to New Guinea today to work in the Anglican mission. The boys belong to the class in connection with St John's Cathedral, three of them having been baptised and confirmed at St. John's, the fourth in Sydney Canon Stone Wigg presided, and after prayer and hymns, stated that when these boys reached New Guinea the parish of St. John's of Missions, two boys having pre-viously been sent to New Guinga and one to Bellenden Ker. Atter dwelling on the simplicity of their faith and the reality of their cuthusiasm, he described the splendid work done in New Guinea by Harry Mark, who was sent there nearly two years ago. He had picked up the native language in less than three mouths, and had built himself both a house and a school church, which was well attended for school purposes by the children on week days, and by the adu t natives on Sundays. The coaleman tives on Sundays coucluded by commending those who were setting out for the mission to the daily prayers of all present. The four i-landers bri-fly spoke in turn, impre-sing their hearers with their sin cerity and earnestness They said they had come to Queensland in ignorance of God, and had heard here the good news of His love, which they hoped to carry to those who were now as ignorant as they had been. The meeting closed with the benediction, or magazine published in the world 't will pay syducy (N. S. W.) Herald.

Old residents claim that little or | P O Box ts no rain can be hoped for with the ! Publishers of Libornia liawanaa Music prevailing northerly gales.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND - NLY GENUINE COUCHS, Corps. Датниа,

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Wairmoo . Apr. l Australia ... May Arawa Miowera... Austral:a Australia. Miowera Mariposa Coptic Alameda. . Warrimes. Aug. Belgic . Australia Australia ... Aug. City Peking.. Aug. 10 Arawa... Warrimoo..Aug. 2-Mariposa. Rio Janeiro Australia Austraila Sept. 24 Alameda Miowera Arawa... Australia. Warrimoo Australia Australia. China Alameda ...Oct. 24 Miowera Coptie . Warrimoo. China.... Australia warrimoo. Dec. 2 City Peking Dec. 6 1896. Miowers Miowera. Nov. 24 Coptic ... Nov. 28 1896. Warrimoo. Dec. 24 Miowera Jan.

Nov.

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Bark Harry Morse Newcastle Sh Hawaiian Isles . Newcastle Schr Edward May OSS Australia Boston . . . San Francisco Mar 18

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Stmr Pele, Mc Millister, from Makaweli Stmr Waisleale, Smythe, from Honokas, Stmr Kilauea Hou, Anderson, from Ha-THURSTAY, Morch 14.

Kobe, Japan Stmr Kaala, Brown, from corcur of Oahu. Stmr J A Commins Neilson, bein circuit of Oahn

DEFENDENCHES FUCSPAN Mar. 12

Stmr Kahuhn, Lyson, for San Francisco. Bkine Archer, Calhonn, for San Fran-Star C.wic.re. Cameron, for Man and Simr Kallad, Cook , for Maul and M. waii.

Stmr Mikabala, Hagiund, for Kanai Stur Ke An Hon, Thompson, for Maka Stur Iw...am Freeman, for Kilauea.

WEONESHAY, Mar. 13. Star Likelike, Weisbarth, for Paulian,

Kukaiau and Ookaia. Stmr. James. Makee, Peterson, for Hanamaulu.

Stur Wam'ean Smythe for Makaweli. THURSDAY March 14.

Stner Lakelike, Weistgarth, it of Ookala, Kukaian and Laupahochon.

Stint Kilanes He: Andrews for Ho-nohma Bononea, Pakana, and Polinka-

mana at 4 pm Stmr Pele, M.A. See for Mineson

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EXPORTS.

Per bkine Archer Mar (2-4), 000 ones sugar shipped by C. Brewer & Co. 6357 bags by F.A. Schaefer & Co. 4825 bags by Castle & Cooke.

Per stmr Kahulm, Mar 1. (639 bags sugar shipped by H Hackfeld $\mathfrak{K}(0)$

PASSUNGUES.

ARRIVALS.

Mar 13-H Gorman and la on deck. From Honokaa, per stmr Waialeale Mar 13-F M Swanzy, A. B. Lindsay, at d 10 on deck. From Oahu ports, per stmr Kaala. Mar Mrs Otremba and 2 children W Mar

shall, and 2 on deck. From Kobe, Japan, per stur la,depend ent, Mar 14-8 Matamura T Kish.

DEPARTURES.

For San Francisco, per S.S.Kahutu - Mar 12-4, Burleigh,

For San Francisco, per bkine Arche-Mar 12 F Prescott

Mar 12 F Prescott

For Mani and Hawaii, per stim Kunan,
Mar 12 Volcano A. H. Levey and wite
Lindgard Monok and wife, Mrs P. Henshaw
and Miss M. Cronel. Way ports. F. N.
Greeley, Dr. Hassiy and wife, Ed Dowsett,
E.R. Hendry, J. Charadt, C. G. Campbell,
E. Pearn and w.b. Gov Akma, L. Asen, J. T.
Baker, Mr. 19...a., Mrs N Segawa, Rey,
Hutchus, Hey, O. C. Finerson, W. W.
Goodale, C. L. W. R. Seedson, Koop and Mi-

Goodate, (1. W., ht) grant King and 60 For Kanar, per stur Ke An Hou, Mar 12 - Mrs Cowan sad two the trans A D Smith

and W 5 tabson For Manian I Howard production of meMar 12 C B Wells and wide I a Directis and wife, Miss Krinda. Miss Kalierand., C.Kiser, A. Enos, I. H. Wood mass. Hop. Yun, and Loo Jor.

W.H. Rice and wife A. Drivat, R.P. Parker, J. Sevinho, C.M. Looke, A. P. Kir, Isin J. Lolo Yan Chinp, and 40 on the sc

WHARF AND WAVE.

The German steamer Independent Ahrenkiel master, arrived yesterday morning, sixteen days from Kobe, Japan, having left that port on the 26th of February. The captain reports a very pleasant passage and a quick trip. No stop was made at Yokohama. Of the several hundred Japanese brought to this port on the Independent, 165 wer free steerage and two were cabin passengers. Soon after the arrival of the steamer, two scows hauled up alongside and transferred the Japanese to the quarantine station. Not very much care was exercised when the baggage was discharged into the scows. The boxes and baskets of the Japanese flew like hail into the scows and dropped to the bottom with "dull, sickening thude" It was neceseary to make four trips before the Japanere were all landed at the quarantine station.

Demurrer Overruled.

Judge Cooper heard arguments yesterday on the demurrer in the case of the executors of the Waterhouse estate against the Dimond heirs The Court overruled the demurrer and gave the defendants five days to answer.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, THE Assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of H. NAKATSUKASA, et al. gives notice that he has died in the Circuit Court, First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands, his accounts as such assignee, and has asked for a settlement of the same and a discharge, and that hearing on the same has been set for FRIDAY, March 29th, 189, at 10 o'clock & M.

Assigned of the estate of H. Nazakukusu et al. Bankrupts 1637-2w

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose and of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE N ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by CHARLES B. WILSON, of Honolulu, Odnu, to George P. Townsend, of said Honolulu, dated August 9th. A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Book 147, pages 478, 479 and 480; notice is hereby given that the said George P. Townsend, mortgagee, intends to forcelose the said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit; non-payment of the principal when due.

Notice is also hereby given that the property covered by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the anction room of Jas. F. Morgan, in said Honolulu, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of April, A.D. 1895, at 12 o'clock noon. The property covered by sail mortgage is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land sivuate.

as follows:
All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Kolankahna, in said Henolula, bounded and described as follows, viz: commencing at the manks corner of Young and Pilkor streets, and running in an easterly direction along Young street 219,5 feet, thence in a northerly direction 150 feet, thence in a westerly direction to Pilkor street 210 9 feet, thence in a southerly direction along Pilkor street 157,3 feet, to place of commencement, containing an area of 731-1530 of an activation. GEORGE P. TOWNSEND.

Mortgagee.
By his Altorneys Carrer & Kinney - 16: 16:16e particulars apply to Carrer & Kinney Attorneys for said mortgagee, 410 Fort Street Horolulu. Honomia, March 11th, A. D. 1895, 1637 5w

Administratrix's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAV-THE UNDERSIGNED HAVing been appointed Administrative of the
Estate of hERAD WAHINE (b.) late of Hilo,
decrased, gives notice to all creditors of said
estate to present their claims duly verified to
the tind resent at Hilo, within six months
from this date, or they will be forever barred
All debts due said estate must be paid to the
undersigned at once

MRS. A. E. H. MOORE,
Administratrix Estate Ezra D. Wabine,
line, Jun. 25th, 1895.
1627-4w

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAV-In the Land of Letters of Administration of the Estate of HENRI G. McoREW, hereby makes demand upon all persons having properly belonging to said estate to deliver same to him. Notice is also hereby given to all creditors of the deceased to present their claims duly an enticated within six menths from this date.

J. O. CARTER, Administrator.

Memorial Street, Ronolam, Jan. 24th, 1895—1628.1m

Executor's Notice.

HAVING BEEN APPOINT-co by the Probate Court a Fourth Circuit Executor of the last will and to tament of J. R. BVANS decored of Honokoa, Hawatt, notice. is hereby given that all persons having any casms against said estate must fire their claims properly authenticated within say months or they be barred, and all persons owing the said estate must jusy their it debtedress to the understand.

Signed

JAMES DRISCOLL.

Executor inder the as Wilsand Testament of the Reens.

1031 im.

Annual Meeting. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Hawai an Fruit and Taro Company will be held at Wa Jaku, Maan, on Thursday, March 14th, 1895, at 10 clock A.M for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuring year.

A. N. KEPOIKAL

Witt sikti, Mada, Feb. 9ch, 1891 1628-34

Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED FXE-cates, of the will of William EVANS SCOTT rate of Kallus, Kons, Hawaii, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the es are of said deceased to present the same to her at said Kallus, within six months, or they wit the forecer barred. And all persons indebi-ed to the said cetate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at said Kallus.

make immediate payment.
Said Kanna Huwn.
KATHERINK ISABEL SCOTT,
Recentrix of the W., of W. E. Scot
haved Henou, a., Fibruar, 15th, 1895.
1881 5w



James F. Morgan.

Holomua Publishing Company's PLANT

-ALE! Landlord's Sale of Goods Dis-

trained for Rent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I shall upon FRIDAY, the 1900, day o March, 1895, at 12 o'clock neon, at the Thomas' Block on King street in Honolulu, in the premises now occupied by the Holomus Publishing Company, sell the Plant of the Holomua Publishing Company, including all pres-es, type, cases, par er, fireproof safe, and all and singular the goo's, chattels and effects of the said Holomus Publishing Company, the same having been heretofore distrained by me for rent.

E. B. THOMAS,
By his Agent S. C. Allen,
Dated Honolulu, December 4th, 1894.

Jas. F. Morgan,

AUCTIONEER. 3943 1637 td

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose and of Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provision and powers contained in a certain mortgage deed made by KAAPA (w) and KAALOKAHI, her husband to alexander Hutchinson, dated June 3rd, A. D. 1878 recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in book 55, pages 111 and 112, which said mortgage deed and the note and debt secured through were assigned by J. C. Carter and J. S. Walker, executors of the will of said Alixander Hutchinson to W. G. Irwin and Clans Spreckels, copartners under the firm name of secured the long well assigned to the will of said Alexander Hutchinson to W G Irwin and Clans Spreckels, copartners under the firm name of W. G Irwin & Co. by indenture dated February 28, A. D. 1881, recorded in said office, in book 70, pages 1 and 2 and indenture dated February 28, A. D. 1881, recorded in said office, in book 70, pages 1 and 2 and indenture dated February 28, A. D. 1881, recorded in said office, in book 70, pages 2, 3, 4 and 5, and by said W. G. Irwin & Co., and others, assigned to The Unichinson Plantation Company, an Hawaitan Corporation by indenture dated November 28, A. D. 1884, recorded in raid office, in book 13, pages 16, 17 and 18, and by said corporation The lintchinson Plantation Company assigned to Lonis Sloss by indenture dated June 1, A.D. 1899, recorded in said office, in book 119, pages 120 and 121, and by said Louis Sloss assigned to The Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company, a Corporation incurporated under the laws of the State of California, U. S. A. by Intenture dated June 11, 1889, recorded in said office, in book 118, pages 876 and 377, said last named Corporation, the undersigned. Intends to foreclose suid mortgage for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of the principal and interest of the promisory note and debt secured by said mortgage.

Notice is also hereby given that the property covered by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the ancelon recome of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, Island of Onbu, RATURDAY, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1895, attwelve (12) colock noon.

The property covered by said mortgage is described as follows: All the right, title and interest of said Knapa and Knapakahi in and to all that land in Kawaia, Kan. Island of Hawaii, comprising Apans one of Royai Patent Grant No. 820 to Laweliili and containing nineteen

No. 820 to Lawerini and Command.

(18) acres
THE INTCHINSON SUGAR PLANTATION
COMPANY.

For further particulars apply to Carter &
Kinney, Attorneys for The Hutchinson Sugar
P. anlation Company.
Dated Honolulu, March 12, 1895. 1837-5w

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose and of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of that certain mortgage made by S. KEMAHALUAE and MELE, his wife, to and in favor of S. E. Mishop, dated October 15th, and in favor of S. B. Fishop, dated October 15 a, 1890, and recorded in the Register Ceffice. Oahn, in Liber 126, up pages 274 and 375; notice is hereby given that said mortgages intends to forectose the same for condition broken, ta-wit; the non-payment of both principal and interest when das

Notice is likewise given that after the expira-tion of three weeks from this date the property tion of three weeks from this date the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction at the anction rooms of Jas. F. Morgao, Honololu, and will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For further particulars apply to
J. ALFRED MAGOON,
Attorney for S. E. Bisho. Mortgages.
Dated Honololu, March 14th, 1895.

The premises covered by said mortgage are all those pleces or patcets of land situate in Haliquio, Honololu, Oaho, and more particularly described as Apanas 2 and 3 in Royal Patent No. 1979, Kaleans 26bi to Knukuu.

1657-4w

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Forclose and of Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by vi use of a power of sale contained in a certain mortisage dated the 26th, day of Nogember, A D. 1887, made by D. W. KAHUA-KAI of Honoinin, leiaud of Oahu, to Alexander Campbed (now deceased), recorded in the Office of the Rogistrar of Colveyances in Liber 108 folios 806 and 367, Margaret Campbell, Elizabeth Hycrott, her Un-hand Robert Rycrott herein joining and consenting Alexander J. Campbell, Mark P. Robinson and A. C. Robinson, M. A. Robinson and A. C. Robinson, chi dren of Sophus Louise Robinson nee Campbell, W. H. C. Campbell and John T. Campbell heirs of said Alexander Campbell intend to foreclose said mortgage for a b each of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to-wit: the nonpayment of both the principal and literest when due

nonpayment of both the principal and interest when due

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenen ents and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and discribed will be sold at public suction at the anction room of James F. Morgan on Queen street in said Honomon on MONDAY the 25th day of MARCH. A.D. 1995, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property it said mortgage is thus described, viz.;

All the one undivided third share and interest of the said D. W. Kabuakat in all that certain piece or jurcel of sand situate at Punepa, Konsaa, Island of Hawaii, containing an arres of 19 acres and 750 square fathoms and being the premises described in Royal Patent No. 7257, b. C. Award No. 828 (saud to Houmanolonins, said share having been conveyed to the said D. W. Kahukakat by Kemphali, by deed dated May and, 1886, and recorded in Liber 192, folios 5 and 6.

B. MARGARET CAMPBELL.
ELIZABETH RYCROFT.
RUBERT RYCROFT.
7 LEXANDER J CAMPBELL.
MARK P ROBINSON,
Guardian of J L P Robinson, M. A.
Robinson and A. C. Robinson.
W H C CAMPBELL.
Heirs of Alexander Campbell, deceased Mortgagee
Terms Cash Books response of purchaser.
For farther particulars apply to
AMNEARRAT.
Allorrey for thems of Mortgagee. Attorney for trans of Mortgagee.

Here of Letrory 2nh 1895 16824w

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDURSIGNED, HAVmany appointed A in a stream of the Estate of a persons will be a very given notice to a persons will be a very system notice to a persons will be a very system notice to the following the same of so it be a for a very stream the same of so it be a very so a presentable and of C. Manager in the following appointed A family strain with the who a next of the state of so it be a personally or at the other of a variable and the categories of the state of same that every the Post of the state very barred with the Post of the state very three very the personal very the Post of the state very three very the personal very the Post of the state very three ver therefore on the his distributions, 1895, dry strip and 1 American of the Estate of MALLIDA AMERICAN AND Formy gives not been to

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT,

First Circuit of the Hawailan Issands. In the matter of the Bankruptcy of JACOB COERPEROF Kona Hawaii

Order on petition of Bankrupt for discharge Upon reading and it me the petition of Jacob Coerper of Kona, Hawaii, aloging that more than six months have chapsed since he was adjunicated a bankrupt and praying for a discharge from all his debits. It is ordered that MONDAY, the 8th day of April, A D 1830, in Alitolani Hale, Honoman at 10.4 m of that day at Chambers, be, and the same is hereby appointed for the hearing of said petition, at which time and pince all creditors who have proved their chains against said bankrupt may appear and show cause. If any they have, why the prayer of said bankrupt shound not be granted.

inted.
By the Court
GEORGE EUCAS, Clerk
1086-29 Dated March 8th, 1805.

N THE CIRCUIT COURT OF the Fourth Chan't Hawa tan Islands LEIALUHA AKAKA w) - AKAKA (ch)

LEIALOHA AKAKA w) r. Akaka (ch).
Libel for divorce.

The Republic of Hawait.

To the Marshal of the Hawaian Islands or his Deputy, greeting:
You are commanded to rummon Akaka (k) ch, defendant, in case he shall ble written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the January term thereof, to be holden at Hille, Island of Hawail, on WEDNASDAY, the 2nd day of January next, at ten o'clock A. M to show cause why the claim of Leialoha Akaku(w), plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed pet don.

And you are further commanded to
And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hou, S. L. AUSTIN, Judge of the Circuit court of the 4th Circuit at Hilo, Hawail, this 14th day of November, 1894.

DANIEL PURTER,
Clerk.

Duo and diligent search and enquiry having been made throughout the Hawaiian Irlands for AKAKA (ch) and he not having been fourd, having left these Islands for China, I hereby return the within summons unserved.

E. G. HITCHCOCK.

Marshal Republic of Hawaii
Honolain, November 27th, 1894.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the summons in said cause and the return of the Marshai thereon, and that said Court, at the January term, 1895, ordered that the case stand continued until the next July term.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court at Hilo, this 15th day of January, 1895.

DANIEL PORTER,
1634.24.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF

Due and diligent search and enquiry having been made throughout the Hawaiian Islands for Charles Joseph Stevens, and he not having been found, having left these Islands during the year A. D. 1891, I hereby return the within summon

B. G. HITCHCOCK.

Marshal Republic of Hawaii.

Honolalu, December 18th, 1894.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the summons in said cause, and the return of the Marshal thereon, and that said court, at the January term, 1895, ordered that the case stand continued outil the next July term.

Witness my hand and the seal of said could at Hilo, this 15th day of January, 1895.

DANIEL PORTER,
1880 3w

Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF

the Second Cicuit. Hawaiian Islands.

AMOR (w.) vs Atl KAI (k) Libel in Divorce

The Republic of Hawaii: To the Marshal of
the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Grez. Ing:

You are commanded to summon Ah kAI, de
fendant, in case he shall file written answer
within twenty days after service hereof, to be
and appear before the said Circuit-Gon.t at the
December Term thereof, to be holden at Lahaina, Island of Maul, on WEDNESIAY, the
5th day of December next, at ten o'clock A. In to
show cause why the claim of Amoe, plaintiff,
should not be awarded to her pursuant to the
tenor of her annexed petition. And have you
thon there this writ with full return of your
proceedings thereon.

proceedings thereon.

Witness Hox. J. W. KALUA, G. ARMSTRONG, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the ame and continuance of said cause until the next June Term of said Court.

HENRY SMITH, Clork Judicial Department, Dated Janusry 18th, 1895, 1622 6w

Administrator's Notice.

A LL PERSONS INDEBTED to the estate of Mas. KAPIKA WALTER late of Labains, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the same to the undersigned at Labains, and all persons having claims against the estate should present the same, duly authenticated to me within six months of the date hereof, or they will be forever barred.

HENRY DICKENSON, Administrator Estate of Mrs. Kapika Walter, late of Luminus deceased.
Luminus, January 21st, 1895.

Administrator's Notice.

ing been on the
duly at pointed administrator of the estate of A.P. JUNES, hereby gives notice to all persons who have claims against the estate of said A.P. Jones to present the same duly nathenticated with the proper vouchers if any exist, even if the claim is seenred by mortgage upon real estate to her personally, or at the effice of J. A. Magoon, Merchant Street, next the Post Office, within six months from this date, or the same will be forever harred.

Mrs. RACHEL JONES,
By her Attorney,
J. ALPERD MAGOON
Honogram, March 4th, 1895. THE UNDERSIGNED, HAV-

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAV-THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVing been on the 17th day of December, 1894
duly appointed admit strator of the estate of
S. KUKH, hereby gives notice to all persons
who have claims against the estate of said &
Kukhi in present the same duly anthenticated
with the proper voi chers, if ary exist, even if
the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to him at his office, Merchant Street, next
the Post Office, within six months from this
date or the same will be forever barred

J. ALFRED MARGON,
Honolulu March sin 1995

Administrator's Notice.

CORPORATION MOTICE.

IN REDISSOLUTION OF THE WAL-KAPU SUGAR COMPANY, AN HAWAHAN CORPORATION.

WHEREAS, the Warkapu Sugar Company, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, Unly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, THEREFORE, notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the undersigned on or before TUESDAY, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1895, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon, must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted. J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, January 17, A. D. 1895. 1622-2m

Notice of Dissolution and Dis-

Incorporation.

IN THE MATTER OF THE
Dissolution and Dis-Incorporation of the
HANALEI SUGAR MILL COMPANY.
To all to whom these presents shall come, I,
James A. Ring, Minister of the Interior of the
Republic of Hawait—send grocting:
Whereas, On the 12th day of November, A.
D. 1884, the Hanalei Sagar Mill Company, a Corporation existing under the laws of the Hawaitan Islands, presented to the Minister of the
Interior a petition together with a Certificate
setting forth that at a meeting of its Stockholders, called for that purpose, it was decided by a
vote of 4.7 shares out of a total of 500 shares of
its Stockholders to dissolve and dis-incorporate
the said Corporation, which said Certificate was
sig ed by Charles L. Carter, President, and W.
F. Allen, Secretary protem, being the presiding
officer and Secretary respectively of said meeting, which said Petrion and Certificate were
entered of record to the Onice of the Minister of
the Interior;
AND WHEREAS, Notice was thereafter caused
to be published in the Engish and Hawaiian
languages for sixty days in the "Hawaiian Star"
and the 'Knokoh' newspapers, published in the
City of Honolalia; that is to say from November 14th, 1894, to January 18th, 1895, in the "Hawaiian Siar;" and from November 7th, 1994, to
January 19th, 1875, in the "Knokoh;" affidavits
of the publication thereof have een presented
to this office and are attached to the original
Petition and Certificate on file;
AND WHEREAS, I am satisfied that the vote
therein certified was taken, and I am further
satisfied that all charges age the the said lianalet
Sugar Mill Company have heen paid and discharged:
Now Treffer RE, Know ye, that no reason to
the contrary appearing. I do declare that the

Sugar Mili Company have been paid and discharged;
Now Theffir RE. Know ye, that no reason to the contrary appearing. I do declare that the said Corporation, the Hanalei Sugar Mill Company is hereby dissolved and that the surrender of its Charter dated the 29th day of May, 1989, is hereby accepted on behalf of the Hawaiian Government

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Department of the Interior this 28th

Department of the Interior this 28th day of January, A. D. 1895. ned) J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, 1626-2m

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE

provisions contained in that certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of August,
A. D. 1883 and made by Jos, H. S. Martin, of
Waiohinu, Kan, in the Island of Hawaii, to
Cecil Brown of Honolulu, Island of Onlin, and
on record in the office of the Regularia of Convevances in Liber 145 on pages 276 and 277.

Notice is hereby gi en that the undersigned
intends to foreclose the eard mortgage for condition broken, to-wit, the nonpayment of the
principal and interest thereon.

Notice is also hereby given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this
notice, the property in said mor gage deed described, will be sold at public anction in the
city of Honolulu, Island of Unhu, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1895, at 12 x of that
day, at the auction rooms of Janues F. alorgan.

to Foreclose.

For further particulars apply to CECIL BROWN, Janies F. Morgan.

Mortgagee. Dated Honolulu, l'ebruary, 14th, 1893. Dated Honoldin, Lebruary, 14th, 1893.

The property in said morigage deed described are, All that certait piece or parce) of land situate at Kamaoa, Ksu, Hawaii, and described in L. C. Award No. 10 88, containing an area of 3 68-100 acres, and also all that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Walobian, Kan. Hawaii, and more particularly described in Royal Patent No. 8266 L. C. Award No. 846.

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions contained in that certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 7th day of June, A. D. 1884, and made by Charles Wallace and A. D. 1884, and made by Charles Wallace and Ann Wallace his wife, formerly of Walhee in the Island of Maul, and now of Honolulu, Oahu, to John S. Walker and F. H. Hayselden, Fustees under the will of James G. Hayselden, late of Honolulu, deceased, and of record in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 89, on pages 106, 107 and 108.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned surviving trustee as aforesaid, intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit, the non payment of the principul and interest

the non payment of the principal and interes

thereon.

Notice is also hereby given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property in said mortgage deed described will be soid at public anction in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, o S.TURDAY the 23rd day of March. 1895, at 12 m of that day at the nuction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan.

For forther particulars apply to

For further particulars apply to
F. H. HAYSELDEN,
Surviving trustee under the will of J. G. Hayseiden, deceased; or to
CECIL BROWN,

Attorney at Law. Dated Honolulu, February 14th, 1895. The property in said mortgage deed, are: All those certain pieces situate in the Ill of Koiahi, Waihee, Island of Mani aforesaid, containing an area of 1 34-100 acres, and also those certain an area of 1 and acres, and also those certs; no expokes at d Lotkahi in said Wathee containing an area of 8 47-160 acres; both of those pieces of land being described in Royal Patent 5860, Kuleana 3775 to Anakalea as Apanas 2 and 1, 1639-4w

Boundary Commissioner's Notice.

Application having been made to me by the Minister of the Interior and Commissioner of Crown Lands for the settlement of the boundaries of the following lands on the Island of Maui: Kahakuloa, District of Kaanapali.

Honomann, District of Koolan. Keanae and Wailua, First and Second District of Koolau. Waiohonu and Wailna, District of

All parties interested in said land, or lands adjoining same are hereby notified that WEDNESDAY, March 27th, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m at the Court House in the town of Wallaku, Maur, is the time, set for hearing proof of survey of said lands and any objections thereto

GOODALE ARMSTRONG, Commissioner of Boun laries, Second

Judiend Circuit Wailuku, Maur. February 22nd, 1895. 1632 3w

TIME TABLE

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Steamship "Kinau."

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 2 o'clock P. M touching at Lahaina, Maalasa Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaii hae and Laupahoehoe the following day. arriving at Hilo the same evening.

LEAVES HONOLULU. Tuesday Feb. 15

Friday Mar, 1 Tuesday 12

Friday Returning, will leave Hilo at 1 o'clock P. M., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maslaca Bay and Labaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays

ABBIVES AT RONOLULU.

Tuesday Friday Mortgagee's Notice of Intention

> Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to-Honolulu.

No Freight will be received after 17 noon on day of sailing.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire dis-Round Trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.00.

Steamship "Claudine,"

CAMERON. Commander. Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at

o'clock P. M., touching at Kahului, Hans

Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning

arrives at Honoinlu Sunday mornings. Will call at Nuc, Kaupo, on second trip of each month.

No Freight will be received after P. M. on day of sailing. This Company reserves the right to make

changes in the time of departure and arrival of its Steamers WITHOUT NOTICE and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the Landings to

receive their Freight; this company will net hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed. Live Stock received only at sweet's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Pursors. Passengers are requested to purchase

tickets before embarking. Those failing to

Capt. J. A. KING, Port Supt.

do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. C. L. WIGHT, President. S. B. BOSE, Secretary.

Honolulu, H. I. January 1st 1895. : Ice and Gold Storage at Nominal Cost.

HALL'S (LONDON, E. C.) PATENT Carbonic and Hydride Refrigerat-ing and Ice Making Machines, in use throughout Australia and New Zealand. By Hall's process, cold beer dealers, hotels, butchers and dealers in all kinds of perishable articles of food can have fitted small installation machines thoroughly effective, making their own ice at the same time as providing cold storage. No previous knowledge necessary. Any man or woman can run the machine. Hall's Patent Brine Walls, (portable) may be used in cold storage chamber. See illustrated catalogue. GEO, CAVENAGH. Agent, Alakea street.

P. S.-By the above named process. one to twenty tons of ice per day can be turned out at comparatively small cos 1616-1y

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

City Peking. Dec. 28

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